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A Chechen fighter walking past the bodies of two Russian soldiers killed earlier Tuesday in fierce fighting near the presidential palace in Grozny.

## In Grozny, a 2-Day Truce Lasts Barely 2 Hours

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

GROZNY, Russia — The Chechen sniper's nest, on the 11th floor of a windowless, shrapnel-dotted building that overlooks the presidential palace here, was as good a place as any on Tuesday to watch a 48-hour cease-fire between Russians and Chechen separatists rapidly fall apart.

It was unclear who broke the cease-fire, which began

at 8 A.M. and was effectively over by 10 A.M. Even some Chechen civilians agreed that some of their loosely organized fighters were bound to get itchy, and there were some in this city without power, water, gas or heat who had not heard about the cease-fire at all.

Russia declared the 48-hour cease-fire early Tuesday, but wrapped it in a deadly ultimatum. If Chechen rebels do not turn over their weapons by Thursday morning,

Moscow warned that its troops would move in and take them away by force.

"This is a historic moment," said Oleg Lobov, the secretary of President Boris N. Yeltsin's security council, in a meeting with Western reporters. He labeled the lull an opportunity for the Chechen rebels to "come to their senses" and "reconsider" their resistance, and he

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## Hard-Liners Chip at Cornerstone of Russian Reform

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's ascendant hard-liners, who many observers believe are in control of military policy in Chechnya, have extended their sway to the nation's privatization agency, until recently the focus of economic reform and Western assistance.

In the most dramatic sign of reversal, Russia's recently appointed privatization chief, Vladimir Polevanov, signed an order last Thursday barring all Western advisers and their Russian employees from his agency in order, he wrote, to protect national secrets. Mr.

Polevanov has spoken out against privatization and for renationalization of some industries, calling some foreign investment a threat to Russia's national security.

The shift at the privatization agency threatens the heart of Russia's free-market reform program and U.S. assistance efforts, according to Western and Russian officials. It also shows that the power struggle over the war in Chechnya between democratic reformers and nationalist hard-liners has moved into the economic arena as well.

Russia's former privatization chief, the reform leader Anatoli B. Chubais, who was promoted to first deputy

premier last fall, sent an "extremely urgent" order to Mr. Polevanov on Friday "demanding" that the ban on foreign advisers be lifted immediately. Although Mr. Chubais is Mr. Polevanov's boss, he had received no response as of Monday, according to officials.

Most of those immediately affected by the order are Americans and Russians working for U.S. companies under contract to the U.S. Agency for International Development. The agency has provided technical assistance to Russia's privatization program almost from its

See MOSCOW, Page 6

## Divorce of 'Other Woman'

### Charles's Confidante Ends Marriage

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

LONDON — Camilla Parker Bowles, widely believed to have been the mistress of Prince Charles on and off for nearly 25 years, is to be divorced from her husband, Andrew Parker Bowles, their lawyers announced Tuesday.

The news immediately set off a blast of speculation in newspapers and on radio and television that the next step, if romance is to follow logic, would be for the heir to the British throne to divorce Diana, Princess of Wales, from whom he separated in December 1992.

But whether this will happen, and whether the prince would then try to marry Mrs. Parker Bowles — a move fraught with consequences for the monarchy — are some of the more intriguing imponderables in the saga of the House of Windsor.

A spokesman for Prince Charles sought Tuesday to discourage speculation that divorce between the prince and princess was imminent. He recalled a statement issued Oct. 18 by their lawyers that said that

"there is no truth in reports which state that it has been agreed that a divorce should take place or that there have been discussions about a financial settlement between the parties."

"That statement is still absolutely the case," the spokesman asserted. Still, perhaps mindful of the millions of words that have been written describing the strains of their loveless relationship, few people believe that the marriage will survive or that Diana, who remains popular, will ever become queen.

Since they have now been separated for over two years — the period set by a 1969 divorce law — the two could initiate divorce by mutual consent at any time. If either one does not agree, three more years of separation are required, barring a suit for adultery or other grounds.

Even if the prince, 46, were to divorce, the chances of his marrying Mrs. Parker Bowles, 47, are not clear.

For one thing, the Church of England does not officially allow the remarriage of

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### Kiosk

## Opposition Drafts Algeria Peace Plan

Representatives of Algeria's main opposition groups, including the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, said Tuesday that they had agreed on a draft peace proposal to end their nation's civil strife and would present it to the military-backed government. Page 6

## NHL Owners Reject Latest Contract Offer

National Hockey League owners voted to reject the latest contract proposal on Tuesday and said they would submit a revised "final" contract offer "in an effort to save the season," as the league's deadline for canceling the season passed at noon. (Page 19)

Classified Advertising

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BUDGET CUTTER — Finance Minister Goran Persson of Sweden arriving in Parliament on Tuesday to unveil a budget calling for major cuts in welfare benefits. Page 11.

## Japanese Clear Way For Big Trade Deal

### Pact With U.S. Expands Access To Tokyo's Financial Markets

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — One day before Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and President Bill Clinton open their Washington summit meeting, Japan and the United States reached a major agreement Tuesday to expand foreign access to Japanese financial services markets.

The centerpiece of the agreement, officials here said, is the opening of Japan's \$200 billion public pension fund market to foreign fund managers to whom it is now virtually closed.

Perhaps more importantly, the agreement will dismantle many of the mechanisms used by Japan's Ministry of Finance to impede the activities of foreign companies trying to compete here with innovative products and services.

"It's epoch-making," said Robin Radin, a managing director of CS First Boston and the concern's general counsel for the Asia-Pacific region. "It's unique in its comprehensive program of deregulation and its impact across the entire range of financial services."

The agreement was announced by Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, who was traveling in China. It requires Japan to liberalize pension funds, investment trusts, cross-border financial transactions and securities activities, the Finance Ministry in Tokyo said.

"Japan is actively proceeding with the deregulation of the overall economy, and we will steadily and sincerely carry out the latest decision," Mr. Takemura said.

Mr. Takemura said the pact with the United States would also apply to the financial services industries of other countries.

"The agreement is very significant not only for Japan-U.S. economic relations, but also for the liberalization of international financial transactions," Mr. Takemura said in a statement released by the ministry.

The agreement was essentially struck at the end of December, but was delayed so the two leaders could present it Wednesday at their meeting.

The announcement came just hours af-

ter Mr. Murayama left for Washington on his first visit to the United States since assuming office in June.

For Japan, the summit meeting is important as a means of setting a constructive tone between the two countries as they commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

More broadly, the agreement satisfies conditions set by the United States to begin including financial services under the umbrella of world trade talks and the newly created World Trade Organization.

[The European Commission gave a cautious welcome to the agreement on financial services and said it should also be involved in carrying out the deal. Reuters reported from Brussels.]

"We will be consulting urgently with both parties to ensure that the agreement is multilateralized as fully as possible," the spokesman said.

The new accord means that from the marketing of Euroyen bonds to introducing novel financial instruments, foreign companies whose skills have been honed in less regulated overseas markets should have freer rein to conduct business in Japan. The Ministry of Finance also will have less liberty to use the extrajudicial discretion known as administrative guidance to control industry powers or block the introduction of new financial instruments.

Knight-Ridder reported from Washington.

The U.S. commerce secretary, Ross H. Brown, said Tuesday that he saw more signs that talks to further open Japan's automobile markets would proceed more seriously.

He said in an interview that both sides now recognized the importance of talks on automobiles and automobile parts.

There were also positive preliminary discussions between Jeffrey Garten, the Commerce Department undersecretary for international trade, and Sozaburo Okamatsu, Japan's deputy minister for international affairs, in London in December, he said. The meeting of the two officials led to a planned restarting of formal U.S.-Japan auto talks later this month.

## Southern Europe's Politics Pull Down Peseta and Lira

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The prospect of protracted political tension in Spain and Italy caused the peseta and the lira to fall sharply Tuesday, with both touching record lows as many investors abandoned the key Southern European currencies and speculators bet against them.

Economists said the main reason for the slide in both currencies was that investors fear mounting deficits and a lack of fiscal discipline — in Spain because the government is weak and may be in danger of collapsing and in Italy because the government has already collapsed and there is uncertainty about who might form the next one.

A related factor is the overall flight to quality around the world by investors since the outbreak of Mexico's financial crisis, a trend that in Europe has led investors to favor the Deutsche mark and German bonds and to unload currency and bond holdings in more peripheral, high-deficit countries such as Spain and Italy.

In Madrid, where Felipe González, the embattled prime minister, was forced Monday night to deny his government's involvement in a war against Basque separatists, the political crisis spilled over into currency, bond and equity markets. (Page 2)

The situation became so severe that the central bank was forced to deny rumors that Spain might pull the peseta out of the European exchange-rate mechanism. The bank also denied that it has intervened in foreign exchange markets in an attempt to support the peseta.

In Rome, where President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro is locked in a war of words with Silvio Berlusconi, who has resigned as prime minister but is still heading the government,

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## Mexico's Crisis Sparks Sell-Off Across Region

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's financial crisis steepened on Tuesday as investors shunned a government bond auction, sending ripples through other Latin American financial markets.

The Mexican government was able to sell less than a fifth of the debt it offered on Tuesday, which caused investors to speculate that the government would not be able to pay off on bonds already sold.

That drove Mexico's Bolsa stock index down 6.8 percent, its biggest one-day decline since March 16, 1988. The dollar closed 5.85 pesos, up from 5.375 on Monday.

The Latin American component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Price Index fell 9.68 percent, to 84.25.

The weakness in Mexico sent other Latin American stock indexes plunging, with shares in Brazil falling nearly 10 percent, the Argentine market tumbling 9 percent and stocks in Chile losing 5 percent.

"The word is panic," said Roberto Serwaczak, a director at Baring Securities in São Paulo. "The crisis isn't anywhere near over." (Page 11)

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

## 'Naive and Dumb,' Hillary Clinton Sets About Reshaping Image

By Marian Burros

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Saying that she is eager to present herself in a more likable way, Hillary Rodham Clinton feels she has been "naive and dumb" about national politics and is to blame for the failure of the health-care overhaul plan.

She said that she was sometimes shocked by the harsh way she came across in news reports — as a woman that she herself would not particularly want to know. She invited a group of women writers to lunch at the White House, including Ann Landers, and asked them how she could better make the public see her in the sympathetic, more complicated way in which she sees herself.

"I am surprised at the way people seem to perceive me, and sometimes I read stories and hear things about me and I go, 'Ugh,'" she said.

"I wouldn't like her either," Mrs. Clinton said. "It's so unlike what I think I am or what my friends think I am."

"So I can only guess that people are getting perceptions about me from things I am saying or doing in ways that don't correspond with things I am trying to get across," she added. "I didn't get this whole image creation thing. I see what it can do but I'm not sure I get it. I have let other people define me."

In interviews last year, immediately after her health-care plan collapsed in Congress, Mrs. Clinton tended to say that the failure had to do with her being a woman in a male-dominated political system that found her position of authority hard to accept.

Speaking Monday to the women who normally write about gossip, personal advice, style and the first lady's social functions, Mrs. Clinton put most of the fault on herself.

"I think I was naive and dumb, because my view was results speak for themselves," Mrs. Clinton said. "I regret very much that the efforts on health care were badly misunderstood, taken out of context and used politically against the administration. I take responsibility for that, and I'm very sorry for that."

Mrs. Clinton said she had thought she could reach an accommodation with the Republicans in Congress and had not sought strong political counsel.

"There was a lack of politically savvy advice," she said. "No one had figured out the dynamics."

Mrs. Clinton began by speaking off the record but later agreed to talk for publication. She seemed bent on finding a way to counter her harsh publicity, which peaked recently when Newt Gingrich's mother, Kathleen, said her son, the speaker of the House, had called Mrs. Clinton a "bitch" — a remark Mrs. Gingrich

repeated in an interview broadcast Monday by the television program "American Journal."

It is not the first time Mrs. Clinton has undertaken an image makeover. In the 1992 campaign, after taking her out of public view for a time, her advisers tried to make her seem more traditionally feminine as part of what they called "The Manhattan Project" to reshape Bill Clinton's candidacy.

As before, Mrs. Clinton's most recent effort reflected the lingering confusion over the proper role for a first lady who is not content with the social wing of the White House.

She made it clear that she would continue to speak her mind. This week Newsweek published a lengthy article by Mrs. Clinton in which she challenged Mr.

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| Dow Jones | Trib Index |
|-----------|------------|
| Up 5.39   | Down 0.56% |
| 3866.74   | 109.95     |

| The Dollar | Tues. close | previous close |
|------------|-------------|----------------|
| DM         | 1.5338      | 1.537          |
| DM         | 1.5615      | 1.5635         |
| Pound      | 100.108     | 99.90          |
| Yen        | 5.2965      | 5.3145         |

| Newsstand Prices      |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Andorra.....9.00 FF   | Luxembourg 60 L. Fr     |
| Antilles.....11.20 FF | Morocco.....12.00 Riols |
| Cameroon.....1.40 CFA | Qatar.....8.00 FF       |
| Egypt.....E.P. 5000   | Reunion.....11.20 FF    |
| France.....9.00 FF    | Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.    |
| Gabon.....960 CFA     | Senegal.....960 CFA     |
| Greece.....350 Dr.    | Spain.....225 PTAS      |
| Holy.....2,600 Lire   | Tunisia.....1,000 Din   |
| Ivory Coast 1.120 CFA | Turkey.....T.L. 45,000  |
| Jordan.....1 JD       | U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh     |
| Lebanon.....US\$1.50  | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10 |



# His Fervor Undimmed, Pope Embarks on Grueling Tour

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ROME — Defying all talk of bodily weakness or ill health, Pope John Paul II plans to embark Wednesday on his longest trip in three years, an 11-day, 20,880-mile pilgrimage to Asia and Oceania that seems more than ever to raise the question: What drives him to such grueling odysseys?

The journey to the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Australia and Sri Lanka will be the 63d foreign tour the Pope has made since he assumed the papacy in 1978. It will also be the most arduous since a 10-day tour of Brazil in 1991 and the first since mounting signs of infirmity — including two bouts of surgery — forced him to cancel a visit to the United States scheduled for last October.

Most of all, though, it will underscore his belief that, more than ever, the church's role is not simply to offer spiritual leadership to the world's 980 million Catholics but also to inject moral values into the way the world conducts its business.

"What is at stake is the transcendent dimension of man," the Pope told diplomats here in his annual New Year's message on Monday. "This can never be made subject to the whims of statesmen or ideologists."

The Vatican's "place in the midst of the community of nations," he said, was "to be the voice which the human conscience is waiting for."

For a man of 74 years — who survived an assassination attempt in 1981 and, since July 1992, has undergone surgery to remove a large tumor from his intestines and to repair a broken leg — a trip halfway around the world might seem overly ambitious.

But, increasingly, the Pope seems driven by an urge to make the most of what many Vatican commentators see not only as the twilight of Christianity's second millennium but also as the twilight of his papacy.

Last year alone, he published a best-selling book of his thoughts — "Crossing the Threshold of Hope" — and recorded a chart-busting compact disc and cassette of himself at prayer, reciting the rosary.

That was in addition to overseeing the publication of the Catholic Church's New Catechism and conducting, among many other papal activities, his most ferocious diplomatic campaign since the fall of communism to oppose the legitimization of abortion at a major United Nations conference on population issues in Cairo.

With his new trip, the Pope will be revisiting several countries in a region where, with the exception of the strongly Catholic Philippines, the Vatican is not a powerful force.

Indeed, in Sri Lanka he is most likely to encounter protests from Buddhists, who form about 70 percent of the nation's 17.6 million people. Buddhist monks have demanded that he apologize for passages in "Crossing the Threshold of Hope," which they regard as insulting because it equates their faith with atheism.

In both Australia and Papua New Guinea, fewer than one in three inhabitants are baptized Catholics. But by baptizing local people there — as well as in Sri Lanka — the Pope will be seeking to strengthen the faithful by offering them examples of moral living.

One part of his program is relatively easy to explain: In the Philippines, he will preside over the church's World Youth Day celebrations in Manila, much as he did in Denver in 1993 — an occasion that clearly heightened his spirits and reinforced his belief that many young people are seeking a spiritual dimension to their lives.

"Anywhere the Pope goes, he seeks out the young and the young seek him out," he said in his book. "Actually, in truth, it is out the Pope who is being sought out at all. The one being sought out is Christ."

And his journey will have the broader dimension of sending a signal to Asian countries, notably China and Vietnam, that the Vatican wants a dialogue with them to make it easier for Catholics there to pursue their faith.

But beyond that, as at the Cairo population conference, there is a sense that the Pope feels a steady resolve to live by the standards to which he regularly exhorts his followers — including a commitment to evangelize and promote his particularly conservative doctrine in an era that he regards as beset by immorality.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### West Bank Settlers Stake New Claim

ELKANA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (Reuters) — Jewish settlers in the West Bank staked a claim on Tuesday to another hilltop site in further expansion moves that Palestinian officials say could torpedo the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization peace deal.

Settlers uprooted olive trees, strung barbed wire and bulldozed earth on a hill between Elkana settlement and the Palestinian village of Zawiya north of Jerusalem, Israeli radio said. Israeli troops did not intervene.

Later, as some 200 settlers milled around, Israeli troops barred Zawiya villagers from climbing the hill. Soldiers detained one Arab man who refused to turn back. Nissim Shlomizanski, head of Elkana, told Israeli radio that his community had no permits to build a new community and that it was only marking the land for future use.

### More 'Moles' Possible, Woolsey Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — R. James Woolsey, on his final day as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said Tuesday that he could not assure the American people that the agency could avoid another spy scandal like the Aldrich H. Ames case.

Mr. Woolsey told the Senate intelligence committee that since Mr. Ames' arrest and conviction on spying charges, he had taken numerous steps to minimize the risk of future losses of national security secrets, but that "absolute assurances should not be given by any intelligence agency."

Mr. Woolsey's remark drew criticism from the committee's new chairman, Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania. Mr. Specter called Mr. Woolsey's statement "insufficient" and said: "We need a lot more by way of assurances than you've just given us. We have to expect more, demand more, and get more from the CIA."

### Britain Expels a Newsmen as Spy

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain has given Alexander Malikov, 43, who works for Russia's Ostankino television station, 28 days to leave the country on national security grounds, an Interior Ministry spokesman said on Tuesday.

"His presence is not conducive to the public good for reasons of national security," the spokesman said. This is the stock phrase used by British officials when referring to expulsions for spying.

He declined comment on the precise grounds for expulsion. The Russian intelligence service denied the charge. "Reports saying that Malikov is a member of staff of Russia's intelligence are not true," the Russian press agency Interfax quoted Tatiana Samoilov, Moscow press secretary of the foreign intelligence service, as saying.

### Muslim Group Formed in France

PARIS (Reuters) — Leaders of France's 5 million Muslims, acting with government encouragement, announced the creation on Tuesday of an organization to handle the delicate relationship between their community and French officials.

Daili Bouakeur, imam of the main Paris mosque, will head the group, the Representative Council of Muslims in France. He and other Muslim leaders appeared at a news conference with Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, who has long pressed France's Muslims to create such a group as a barrier to Islamic fundamentalism. Mr. Pasqua and Mr. Bouakeur said the body represented virtually all Muslim organizations in France, with the exception of the fundamentalist National Federation of Muslims in France.

"We wish to serve our community and French society since Islam is now the second largest religion in France," Mr. Bouakeur said. "With this new organization, we will now have the same status as other religions in the country."

### Mammography Study Is Disputed

CHICAGO (Reuters) — A review of 13 breast cancer studies shows mammography has little benefit for women under 50, researchers said Tuesday. But the American Medical Association, in whose weekly journal the finding was published, disagreed with the conclusion and said it still recommended breast X-rays every one to two years for women between the ages of 40 and 50.

The exchange was the latest in a long-running debate over the benefits of mammography for younger women in the battle against breast cancer. The disease struck 182,000 women in the United States in 1993, and at about \$6.5 billion a year it consumes more health care dollars than any other cancer, according to a study from the RAND Corp.

Writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers at the University of California in San Francisco said they reviewed 13 studies done from 1966 to 1993. The results "suggest that screening mammography reduces breast cancer mortality by 26 percent in women aged 50 to 74 years but does not significantly reduce breast cancer mortality in women aged 40 to 49 years," the study said.

### Somalis Told to Beware U.S. Marines

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Pentagon, with a sharp warning to unruly Somali factions, said Tuesday that an "overwhelming" force of 2,600 U.S. Marines would sail for Somalia this month to help withdraw United Nations peacekeepers from the troubled African nation.

"It will be a force to reckon with, and we would strongly discourage any faction to even consider in any way interfering with that operation," a Pentagon spokesman said.

President Bill Clinton announced in December that Marines, backed by warplanes and attack helicopters, would support the final withdrawal of all UN troops from Somalia. The UN Security Council agreed in November to end its costly Somalia mission by March 31.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### French Criticize Gasoline Price Rise

PARIS (AP) — The French government came under fire from motorist groups, service station owners and opposition politicians on the eve of raising gasoline prices by more than 5 percent.

Critics of the increase due Wednesday — far above the annual inflation rate of 1.7 percent — said the government was unfairly penalizing motorists to help trim a budget deficit. They noted that more than 80 percent of the gasoline price in France is government tax — one of the highest levels in the world.

Environmental groups were outraged that the sharpest increase concerned unleaded fuel. The price of a liter of unleaded premium will rise Wednesday from 5.24 francs to 5.57 francs a liter, equivalent to \$4 a gallon. Leaded premium will go from 5.61 francs to 5.85 francs a liter.

A cholera epidemic in eastern Nigeria has killed 100 people and more are at risk because of a lack of clean water, a government leader said Tuesday in Lagos. Justin Ogo said his estimate of deaths was low, as many might not have been reported. (AP)

Lufthansa will change some fares offered on its Express flights from Berlin and Munich, effective Jan. 16. The airline said it would offer at certain times a fare of 198 marks for round-trip travel between the cities in its Economy Express Class. The tickets require 14-day advance booking, a minimum two-night stay or at least one Saturday night. It also said the number of seats available for special fares would increase on weekday flights. (Reuters)

Alitalia suspended flights to Algeria on Tuesday, joining several other European airlines in interrupting service to the country after the hijacking of an Air France jet. (AP)

## Opponents Denounce González on 'Dirty War'

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's opposition parties on Tuesday dismissed as unconvincing and ineffectual denials by Prime Minister Felipe González of official involvement in a "dirty war" against Basque separatist guerrillas in the 1980s.

The center-right Popular Party demanded that Mr. González call general elections by May to end what has become the most serious political crisis in Spain's 12 years of Socialist rule.

Charges of government involvement in the activities of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group, or GAL, which killed 27 alleged Basque separatists from 1983 to 1987, have seriously shaken Mr. González's minority government and sent financial markets diving.

Mr. González told a television interviewer Monday night: "I never authorized, covered up or tolerated the actions of the GAL. I have always condemned any action that was not legal."

He said he had no intention of calling general elections because he still had the support of Catalan allies in Parliament. He also asserted that Spanish economy was steadily improving.

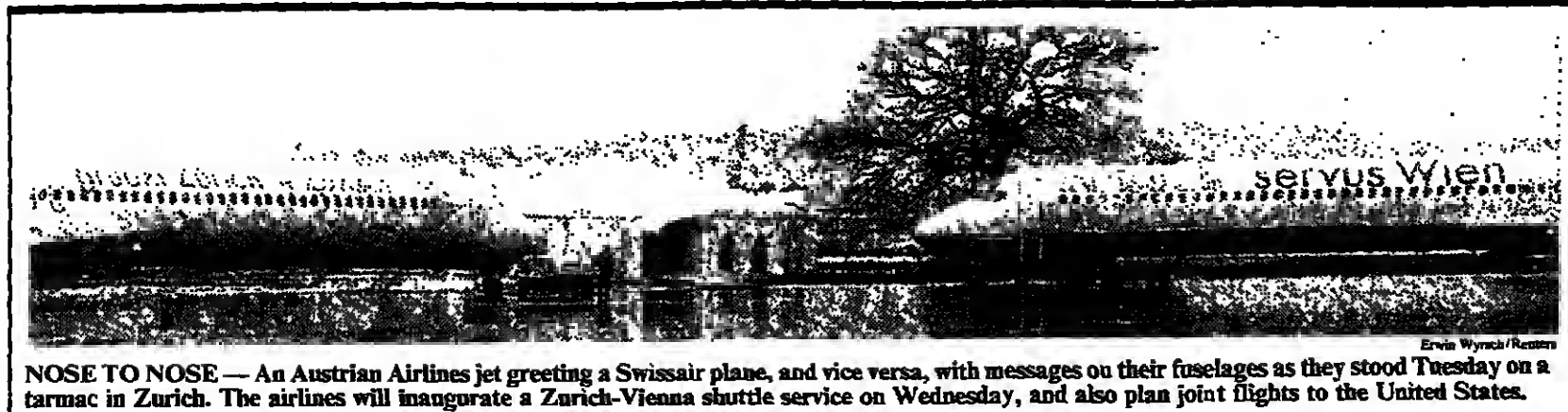
The leader of the opposition Popular Party, José María Aznar, branded Mr. González's interview as unconvincing and "pathetic."

Judge Baltasar Garçon reopened investigations into the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group late last year on the basis of new evidence from two former policemen in the Basque region, José Amedo and Miguel Domínguez. Both were sentenced in 1991 to 103 years in prison for activities on behalf of the group.

The judge immediately jailed a former secretary of state for security and two former senior policemen, and on Monday night he ordered the personal secretary of another former Interior Ministry official held without bail.

The latest arrest followed claims by Mr. Amedo and Mr. Domínguez, published by the anti-government newspaper El Mundo, that 200 million pesetas (\$1.5 million) was paid into a Swiss bank account for them between 1989 and 1991 while they awaited trial.

Mr. González, in his interview, described the claim as "absolutely false."



NOSE TO NOSE — An Austrian Airlines jet greeting a Swissair plane, and vice versa, with messages on their fuselages as they stood Tuesday on a tarmac in Zurich. The airlines will inaugurate a Zurich-Vienna shuttle service on Wednesday, and also plan joint flights to the United States.

## U.S. Aviation Agency Slow to Act, Safety Board Says

By Anthony Faiola

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the U.S. agency that investigates airline accidents has criticized the Federal Aviation Administration for not moving quickly enough to impose stricter safety standards on airlines.

"The FAA has been slow to complete action on some very important safety problems, even after agreeing that action is required," said James E. Hall, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board.

"While we wait, we continue to see the kinds of accidents that prompted our recommendations in the first place," Mr. Hall's agency investigates air crashes and recommends safety measures that only the aviation administration can implement. His remarks came at a conference of aviation interests — airlines, airplane manufacturers, pilots, air traffic controllers and regulators — called by Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña

in reaction to the seven domestic airline crashes last year, which claimed 364 lives.

Among other things, Mr. Hall said that the aviation administration had taken too long to require advanced radar systems that track aircraft while they are taxiing. Several accidents and many more near-collisions have occurred in recent years when taxiing aircraft strayed onto runways as other planes were taking off or landing.

The safety board has been warning about "runway incursions" since 1986; the agency's new ground traffic radar will be installed at most U.S. airports by 1996.

Mr. Hall also chided the aviation administration for delays in mandating universal installation of advanced flight data recorders — one of two of the so-called "black boxes" that help investigators uncover the cause of crashes. The advanced recorders — which retain more than 100 pieces of information about an aircraft's controls and

systems — are required in all new aircraft, but not in many older ones.

Mr. Hall said the investigation of the American Eagle crash in Indiana on Oct. 21 was progressing more rapidly than that of the crash of USAir's Flight 427 near Pittsburgh on Sept. 8, in part because the American Eagle plane carried the more advanced recorder. All 132 people on the USAir flight were killed, as were all 68 on the American Eagle flight.

The conference broke into six

workshops, each of which was expected to produce safety recommendations. These are some of the recommendations that are expected:

- Wider use of the Global Positioning System, or GPS, instead of ground-based radar for aircraft guidance. GPS — a network of Defense Department satellites — can track airplanes with a high degree of accuracy, but requires an on-board computer that costs up to \$1 million per plane used in transoceanic flights.

- The implementation of "Controlled Rest," a flight crew procedure calling for each member to take turns resting during long flights. The rested crew member would be more alert for landings, a critical time in flight.

- Mandated use of high-tech simulators during crew training. Almost 78 percent of air accidents are related to human error. Extensive simulation would reduce that rate. The safety recommendations were expected Tuesday.

## Power Restored, Newark Flights Resume

The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — Planes again began flying in and out of Newark International Airport on Tuesday, more than 20 hours after a power outage caused havoc at the ninth-busiest U.S. airport.

Power to the airport's three terminals went off at about 8:30 A.M. Monday when a construc-

tion worker accidentally severed three 26,000-volt feeder cables, including the main line and a backup, said Benjamin DeCosta, the airport's general manager.

The electrical problem did not affect the control tower or airport navigational aids, but knocked out baggage carousels, loading ramps, escalators, com-

puters and other equipment in the terminals.

After struggling through the day, with 70 percent of the flights canceled and many others diverted, officials finally closed the airport at 5 P.M. Electricians and engineers worked through the night to restore power.

## 7 Ex-East German Officials Charged in Berlin Wall Deaths

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Seven former East German Politburo members have been charged with manslaughter in the deaths of people fleeing to the West after construction of the Berlin Wall.

Among those named in the 1,600-page indictment is Egon Krenz, 57, the last Communist to lead East Germany before the country collapsed in 1989, and Günter Schabowski, 63, the onetime

East Berlin party chief who unwittingly opened the gates of the Berlin Wall by bungling a statement on the easing of travel restrictions.

The indictments by the Berlin prosecutor's office on Monday came after a three-year investigation and are the second set of charges brought against Communist rulers for their brutality in persecuting those who sought to flee East Germany between 1961 and 1989.

More than four years after German

reunification, the effort to exact justice for the deaths of nearly 600 people believed to have died in fleeing to the West have been less than totally successful.

Three former East German officials were sentenced to prison terms in September 1993 but remain free pending appeal. The government's most notorious leaders, including the party boss, Erich Honecker, now dead, and the secret police chief, Erich Mielke, were excused from prosecution because of ill health.

Mr. Mielke, 85, is serving a six-year term for the killing of two policemen in 1931, when Nazis and Communists were battling for control of the streets.

Also named in the indictment are Kurt Hager, 82, the East German Communist Party's chief ideologue; Harry Tisch, 67, chairman of the East German trade union; Günter Kleiber, 63, an economic official; Erich Mückenberger, 84, chief of the internal party control commission, and Horst Dohls, 69, party personnel chief.

## Hotel or Shrine? Fight for a Macedonia Monastery

By Chuck Sudetic

New York Times Service

TETOVO, Macedonia — Deception finally got the Albanian dervishes of this mountain land back inside their monastery here in March, decades after Communist officials seized it and turned it from an overgrown ruin into a tourist attraction complete with museum, restaurant, hotel and casino.

"This was once our richest monastery in Europe, and the second largest in the world," said Tahir Emiri, acting head of Tetovo's dervishes, who belong to the Bektashi sect. A dervish is an Islamic monk living a life of religious devotion.

"It's a holy shrine for us because the graves of our teachers are here," Mr. Emiri said as he stood guard over two exhibition rooms the dervishes took over illegally after receiving permission from Macedonia's Culture Ministry to use part of the museum for a three-day holiday.

The dervishes' campaign to gain full control of the monastery, which has included a three-week hunger strike to forestall their eviction, represents more than a new step in the post-Communist re-emergence of the Bektashi sect, the most popular religious organization in southern Albania in the 19th century and a catalyst for Albanian nationalism.

The return is symbolic of a broader struggle by ethnic Albanians to wrest from the Macedonian Slavs greater political autonomy, equal employment opportunities, an Albanian-language university and use of Albanian in government offices and the courts. The Albanians say they make up more than a third of Macedonia's 2.2 million people, but census figures show that they constitute slightly more than 17 percent.

Europe's poorest people in terms of income, education and almost every other measure, the Albanians were living in a feudal, and in places tribal, existence when they were split by international borders drawn among Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia after the Ottoman Empire's collapse in World War I.

Like the Serbs to the north, many Macedonian Slavs bitterly oppose granting the Albanians national rights, fearing that would be the first step in a bid to merge predominantly Albanian territories with neighboring Albania itself.

"Their goals are clear: first autonomy, then secession," said the manager of the hotel, restaurant and casino, Branko Stefanovski, a Macedonian Slav. "As far as I'm concerned, their chances of success are zero."

Most Albanians accepted Islam after

the Ottomans took control of this region in the 15th century. The Bektashi sect took root here 200 years later. Its ranks produced the cream of the Albanians' tiny intelligentsia during the awakening of Albanian nationalism in the 19th century.

A Shiite sect founded in the late 13th century in central Turkey, the Bektashis combined a loose interpretation of the Koran with mysticism, elements of the Turks' pre-Islamic pagan religion and devotion to their deceased dervish wise men. Unlike the more famous dervish orders, the Bektashis do not practice howling or engage in whirling dances to induce a trance-like state.

The museum used to have the Bektashis evicted about a month after they moved into the exhibition area dedicated to artifacts and folk costumes. (The police, executing a judge's order, have evicted the Bektashis twice since November, but each time they have returned.)

"The Bektashis' demands for this monastery are a joke," Mr. Stefanovski said. "We rebuilt practically the whole complex. We rebuilt the dilapidated buildings and the walls. Now they're saying we have to get out as soon as possible."

"They use our facilities, the toilet and

water," he added, glowering at a Bektashi woman washing dishes at a nearby outdoor spigot.

Velimir Cvetanovski, an art historian at the museum, said: "If this were a real court case, the matter would be decided already. It's now a political process."

A local government official, Vulnet Palloshi, is the great-great-grandson of the Albanian pasha who once ruled Tetovo and bequeathed the monastery to the dervishes. Mr. Palloshi said there was doubt that the property belonged to the religious sect.

"The dervishes were given the property under the condition that they use it for religious purposes," he said, citing an early-19th-century deed on record in Istanbul. He called the Communists' postwar nationalization, which stripped his family of virtually all its feudal holdings except for his 250-year-old house, outright theft.

"If the dervishes use it for any other purpose, then the family can and will reclaim it," Mr. Palloshi said. But Mr. Stefanovski, estimating that \$10 million had been put into the tourist complex since 1972, said: "The dervishes cannot be considered the real owners of this place, especially after so much money has been invested. They want to make a religious school out of it."

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# THE AMERICAS / POISONOUS CARGO

## Destined for U.S., Cocaine by Jetload Lands in Mexico

By Tim Golden

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a daunting new turn in the traffic of Colombian cocaine into the United States, smugglers are buying old passenger jets, taking out the seats and using the planes to fly huge amounts of the drug into Mexico, American and Mexican officials say.

Traveling at night with their lights off, such jets as Boeing 727s are believed to be transporting as much as six tons or more of cocaine on a single flight.

The drugs are then transported overland into the United States, where the wholesale value of such a load is about \$120 million.

"This is creating new economies of scale," said a senior U.S. official, who, like others, discussed the development on condition he not be identified. "They are able to bring tremendously large amounts of cocaine in on a single aircraft."

Although the traffickers have occasionally used 727-type aircraft of their own or smuggled their cargoes on passenger airlines in the past, drug-enforcement officials say a more ominous pattern has developed in the last eight months.

In that time, six such planes are confirmed to have landed in Mexico with big loads of cocaine bound for the United States. But drug-control

radar and intelligence reports suggest that many others may have landed, unloaded and escaped back to Colombia, officials said.

Before the planes set out, false identification numbers are often painted or pasted over the old ones. The radar transponders that allow them to be tracked easily by air-traffic controllers are shut off. Whatever their flight plans, they file none.

The jets fly much faster than most of Mexico's drug-interdiction aircraft, mainly small Cessnas, and are inexpensive enough, in a market glutted with newer planes, for the traffickers to abandon them on a remote airstrip if they need to. Officials say that even when they are detected by the radar surveillance planes that the United States regularly flies over the Caribbean, the flights are difficult to catch.

There is no clear evidence that the traffickers' use of jets has yet had any significant effect on the cocaine market in the United States. But even so, the advent of the jets has raised new tensions between the United States and the governments of Colombia and Mexico, American officials and foreign diplomats say.

American officials say the flights could not possibly take off from airports in Colombia and on the Colombian island of San Andrés in the Caribbean without the assent or aid of the local

authorities. But the officials say their protests have been all but ignored by the government of President Ernesto Samper.

"San Andrés is completely in the hands of the traffickers," a senior American official said of the island, which is about 110 miles (175 kilometers) east of Nicaragua. "And the Colombian government is doing zero about it."

The landings in Mexico have heightened U.S. suspicions about collusion with the traffickers by Mexican aviation officials and a fast-growing Mexican airline with ties to one of the most prominent old-line politicians in the governing party.

American officials say they take for granted the traffickers' corruption of police forces in Mexico, through which about two-thirds of all Colombian cocaine is believed to enter the United States.

Mexican law-enforcement officials respond that they are just as concerned about the flights as their U.S. counterparts but have limited resources to stop them. Despite greater controls on airports and the sale of aircraft fuel and new efforts by the military to shut down clandestine airstrips, Mexico seized only about 18.3 tons of cocaine in the first eight months of last year, down from 46.2 tons in 1993.

After years in which smugglers flew tons of drugs into northern Mexico and directly into the southwestern United States in small planes, the Drug Enforcement Administration began building an elaborate curtain of radar and aircraft to keep them out. Although the barricade proved notoriously porous, it eventually forced the traffickers to land their planes deeper in Mexico.

In the last two years, after the DEA's so-called Northern Border Response Force grew more effective in its coverage of the Mexican mainland in coordination with the Mexican Attorney General's office, the traffickers took to flying and dropping cocaine into southern Mexico from Guatemala and El Salvador. The loads are usually then transported to the U.S. border in cars and trucks.

Mexican and American law-enforcement officials say they are also seeing a worrisome rise in cocaine smuggling on big container ships.

Yet even after seeing cocaine parachute drops, trafficker-owned container ships and drug-bearing submarines, some American officials say they have been impressed by the brazenness and sophistication of the jet flights.

"It's almost predictable that they would start doing it," one official said. "But it's still amazing."



Fortunado Hernandez and his son Angel evacuating their home in Sebastopol, California.

## Spotlight Shifts in Simpson Trial

### Judge to Rule on Evidence of Abuse Allegations

By Christine Spolar

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Denise Brown recalled a time when her former brother-in-law, O. J. Simpson, lost control during an argument with his former wife and her sister, Nicole Brown Simpson.

"He went absolutely berserk," she said. "It was a person that I had seen grow from O. J., nice guy, to a person I never even knew. His whole physical being, everything changed, the look in his eyes, and pictures started flying, clothes started flying."

"He ran upstairs, got all her clothes, started throwing them down the stairs," she continued. "He grabbed her, threw her out of the house."

Until now, pretrial hearings in the murder case against O. J. Simpson have concentrated on physical and circumstantial evidence — the bloodstains found in his car, house and clothing, the timing of the killings of his former wife and her friend Ronald L. Goldman — and on the tedious selection of a jury to hear what is certain to be one of America's most protracted and celebrated trials.

But with a hearing Wednesday on marital abuse, the case will shift into different territory. For the first time, the legal focus will be on the tangled, ambivalent relationship between the Simpsons and the outbursts of rage such as the one Denise Brown alleged. Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito must rule on whether to admit evidence that Mr. Simpson repeatedly abused his wife during their 15 years together.

To convict Mr. Simpson, legal experts say, prosecutors will seek to show that it was his blood at the murder scene or that he had enough time to commit the crime and catch a flight to Chicago. But they will also seek to convince the jury that the outwardly affable former football superstar was in fact an abusive and occasionally violent husband, whose rage — especially during the two

years after the divorce — intensified until finally it became homicidal.

In recent weeks, Mrs. Simpson's parents and sisters have dropped their reticence and have accused Mr. Simpson of beating her over the years and threatening to kill her. Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty and has claimed that it was he, more than his former wife, who was the abused spouse in their troubled relationship.

Prosecutors intend to introduce photos of a battered Nicole Simpson that they found in her safe deposit box, which they drilled open. They have filed a 1,044-page brief about Mr. Simpson's treatment of his wife, including a 64-page statement from Faye Resnick, the author of an explicit book about Mrs. Simpson's last years. Judge Ito said last week that the brief outlines "two dozen discrete issues and incidents."

Friends and family members say Mrs. Simpson sought to break free of her allegedly abusive husband during the last few years of her life.

Mr. Simpson stalked his former wife and the men she dated, noting her daily schedule in a notebook, showing up at her dates and, at least once, peeking at her through a window while she had sex with another man, according to grand jury testimony and information compiled by a private investigator hired by supporters of Mrs. Simpson's.

There were heated arguments between the Simpsons, and at least one emergency phone call to police a year ago when Mr. Simpson threatened to break down her back door.

Susan Forward, a therapist and the author of the book "Men Who Hate Women, and the Women Who Love Them," who saw her twice after the breakup, recalled that Mrs. Simpson said she was increasingly afraid of her former husband.

He had beaten her in the past and was stalking her "in the bushes all the time," the therapist said, adding, "He had said to her: 'If I can't have you, I'll kill you.'"

## Thousands Flee West Coast Flooding

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Mud oozed from the hills as heavy rains swamped Southern California roadways and neighborhoods Tuesday, forcing people to leave homes and abandon cars. Helicopters plucked some homeless people and others from the rushing water.

Forecasters said they expected no real break all week in the wet weather that has forced thousands of evacuations and brought havoc to northern and Southern California and Oregon.

Three deaths were blamed on trees and power lines falling on vehicles, two in northern Cali-

fornia and one in southwestern Oregon.

Near Los Angeles, the Ventura River engulfed a motor-home resort, forcing its evacuation. Helicopters were used to rescue people stranded there, lifting them 200 feet (60 meters) in the air to be carried to dry ground.

The wine country north of San Francisco was hit by its worst flooding in nearly a decade. High winds downed power lines serving about 50,000 homes and toppled redwood trees.

More than 2,650 families in six northern California counties had been forced from their

homes or were in imminent danger of being forced out, said a Red Cross damage assessor. Ted Harris. The organization opened 14 shelters for evacuees; others went to motels or relatives' homes.

Mud slides caused scattered road closings from Southern California north to Oregon, including the Pacific Coast Highway, where some cars were abandoned in deep water in the Los Angeles area. Rising water closed roads through the Sepulveda Dam Recreation Area in northern Los Angeles, a flood-control basin that filled with water and trapped motorists during a 1992 storm.

## Away From Politics

• The first 26 air controllers to be rehired among the 11,400 that President Ronald Reagan dismissed during a 1981 strike have reported for training in Oklahoma City. President Bill Clinton allowed the rehiring. Nearly 5,000 of the former controllers applied to the Federal Aviation Administration. (AP)

• A \$207 million Intelsat VII satellite that will relay telephone and television signals around the world has been launched into orbit from Cape Canaveral, Florida. (AP)

• A mountain lion that has been roaming the Philadelphia suburbs for a week was

sighted padding across a city golf course before it disappeared into a wooded area, a police spokesman said. (AP)

• A new federal prison, the highest-security penal facility to be run by the U.S. government, has been opened in Florence, Colorado. The \$60 million penitentiary will house 500 violent, incorrigible prisoners. (AP)

• A former high school principal who tried to discourage interracial dating at a prom in Wedowee, Alabama, has avoided a civil rights court battle by striking a deal with the U.S. government to maintain his duties as a school administrator.

The former principal, Hulond Humphries, is barred from visiting schools during class hours until 1997. (Reuters)

• Federal agents seized \$26 million in counterfeit \$100, \$50 and \$20 bills from a printing company in Fremont, California, and arrested three employees. (AP)

• The man accused of setting off a firebomb that injured 45 people in the New York subway on Dec. 21 was arraigned in his hospital room and pleaded not guilty. Edward Leary, 49, is charged with attempted murder, assault, grand larceny and criminal possession of the device that injured him and 44 others. (Reuters)

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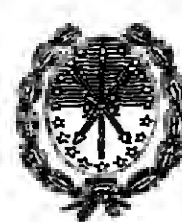
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## Gingrich Fires House Historian

### Speaker's Appointee Linked to Anti-Semitism

By Kenneth J. Cooper

WASHINGTON — Representative Newt Gingrich, the new House speaker, has dismissed his choice as House historian after learning of her 1986 criticism of a junior high school Holocaust curriculum that she said did not adequately reflect what she called "the Nazi point of view."

Mr. Gingrich's spokesman, Tony Blankley, said that the speaker had determined that the historian, Christina Jeffrey, was not the right person for the job "as soon as he found out" about her views on the Holocaust curriculum, which she expressed as a consultant to the Education Department.

Mrs. Jeffrey is an assistant professor at Kennesaw State College in Marietta, Georgia.

Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, who earlier Monday had called the appointment of Mrs. Jeffrey "an affront to my constituents who survived the Holocaust and millions of Americans," applauded Mr. Gingrich's action.

"Newt did the right thing, quickly, without reservation and deserves credit for it," Mr. Schumer said.

Mr. Jeffrey said Tuesday that allegations against her

were "slandorous and outrageous" and that she had been "fired in the press." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The White House press secretary, Mike McCurry, said it was "hard to imagine how someone with those extreme views would have been considered in the first place, but the speaker quickly recognized that and made a decision that strikes us as appropriate."

Mr. Blankley said Mr. Gingrich, who once taught at Kennesaw State with Mrs. Jeffrey, was not aware of her comments when he offered her the job last month. He was briefed on them Monday afternoon. He said Mrs. Jeffrey had described her conclusion in a review done for the Education Department as "a flip comment."

Mr. Blankley said that despite the controversy, Mr. Gingrich "still holds her in high esteem."

In recommending that the proposed program for eighth- and ninth-graders be denied financing, Mrs. Jeffrey wrote that it "gives no evidence of balance or objectivity."

"The Nazi point of view, however unpopular, is still a point of view and is not presented, nor is that of the Ku Klux Klan," she wrote.

When her review became public in 1988, it prompted a congressional hearing and charges of anti-Semitism, which she denied.

Mrs. Jeffrey, 47, did not return phone messages left Monday at her Capitol Hill office and at her home. She took an unpaid leave of absence from Kennesaw State College, in Mr. Gingrich's district, to take the \$85,000 a year House job, moving to Washington with her husband, Robert, and their two children.

Even before Mr. Schumer's call for her removal, Mrs. Jeffrey had come under fire from other House Democrats, who said she was an inappropriate choice to replace Raymond W. Smock, a former University of Maryland professor who had held the post since its creation in 1983.

Mr. Gingrich dismissed Mr. Smock and his staff of four last month and said the office "is going to be much more aggressively run on a bipartisan basis to reach out to others."

In 1993, Mrs. Jeffrey defended the right of Mr. Gingrich, a former history professor, to teach a course on American civilization at Kennesaw State, a course that a state board ultimately banned from campus.



Christina Jeffrey criticized a Holocaust course in 1986 for not giving the Nazi view.

## Souphanouvong Dies, Laotian Revolutionary

Agence France-Press

HANOI — Souphanouvong, 86, a Laotian noble who became a leftist guerrilla and helped evict France from his country before becoming head of state, died of a heart attack Monday, the official Laotian press agency KPL said.

His death marks the end of the revolutionary generation that saw the Southeast Asian country emerge from foreign rule and into the Marxist system that took root in the former Indochina.

Mr. Souphanouvong held the highest offices of state, including those of president, prime minister and foreign minister.

"Former President Souphanouvong was a great revolutionary and was a good example of self-sacrifice, courage and intelligence," KPL said, quoting the official announcement of his death.

The son of a viceroy, Mr. Souphanouvong was born in 1909 in the former Laotian royal capital, Luang Prabang. He went to school in Hanoi and Paris, after which he returned to Vietnam and married a Vietnamese woman with whom he was to have 11 children.

Fiercely anti-colonialist after growing up under French rule, Mr. Souphanouvong took up with a group of Marxist Vietnamese nationalists and in 1945

founded the Committee for the Liberation of Southern Laos.

The committee later fused with the nationalist Lao Issara government headed by his half-brother Phetsarath. The administration was formed during the Japanese occupation of World War II to ensure that colonial rule did not return to Laos.

The move failed and France resumed control in 1945. The Lao Issara split into three factions, one of them headed by Mr. Souphanouvong, who wanted to work out an alliance deal with Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh in neighboring Vietnam.

Mr. Souphanouvong's faction, the Communist Pathet Lao, was formed in 1946 and five years later he was appointed prime minister and foreign minister in that administration before France granted Laos independence in 1953.

A period of political turmoil followed and, after serving briefly in the government of another half-brother, Souvanna Phouma, he again took up arms with the Pathet Lao.

In April 1974, Mr. Souphanouvong was a member of the final coalition government that ceded power to the Pathet Lao in 1975.

He was named head of state and became No. 3 in the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo.

## NAIVE: Hillary Clinton Gets to Work on Her Image

Continued from Page 1

Gingrich and the Republicans on changing the welfare system.

At lunch she elaborated: "Everyone is down on people on welfare, but the neglect of children, absentee parents is not confined to welfare parents. What I resent about what Republicans are proposing is it's us against them, that everyone but the poor, the blacks and those on welfare has great family values."

And then she added: "If I'm going to be controversial I might as well be controversial on the things I really say."

Mrs. Clinton said that she was no longer upset by personal attacks.

"At first you are sort of stunned," she said. "After a while it gets easier."

While accepting the blame,

for her unfavorable public image, she said she was still bewildered by perceptions of her as a tough-minded bitgator who often comes across as self-righteous. Friends of Mrs. Clinton often remark on her sense of humor and her warmth.

Given her regret about the way she handled welfare and her own publicity, Mrs. Clinton was asked if she would have done things differently.

"I would have done a lot of things differently, but I am confident I would have made different mistakes," she said. "There is no way in the world to figure out what it's like to live here. There is so much about it no one ever tells you about. There are little things you never would have thought of. You have to start thinking about Christmas in April."

She said the administration as a whole had not been much more successful than she in conveying its message.

Although some of the president's detractors and supporters have complained that a lack of consistency is his greatest failing, Mrs. Clinton defended her husband on that score.

"I am a little bit bewildered that so many of the things that did make a difference in the past two years were not understood," she said. She cited efforts to reduce the size of government, changes in pension laws and middle-class tax relief.

"Too many things were undertaken at one time without benefit of a consistent and coherent explanation," she said. "If people disagree that is their absolute right, but I want them to know what was done."

## Congress Record Goes Verbatim

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Republicans have removed some protection for members with foot-in-mouth disease, meaning that words spoken on the floor will in the future appear in the Congressional Record as uttered.

No longer will members who blurt an embarrassing phrase, mangle a speech with malapropisms or lose their temper have the privilege of editing their remarks before publication in the Record.

As part of a package of changes in House rules last week, Republicans approved a provision to turn the Congressional Record into "a substantially verbatim account of remarks made during the proceedings of the House."

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### When Saving Energy Improves Productivity

Companies that install more efficient lighting, heating and cooling systems not only pay less for electricity, but also reap dramatic rewards in worker productivity, according to the Rocky Mountain Institute of Snowmass, Colorado, a private, nonprofit research group.

In Reno, Nevada, new lighting and other energy-saving measures in a U.S. Postal Service sorting center cut energy costs by \$22,400 a year. At the same time, the number of letters sorted per hour increased by 6 percent with few-

er mistakes because, researchers said, workers could see better and were more comfortable.

Similar renovations at an insurance company in West Bend, Wisconsin, increased worker productivity by 16 percent. A company spokesman attributed much of the gain to the creation of individual work stations, each with independently controlled lighting, radiant heaters and cooling vents.

When Boeing Co. of Seattle improved its lighting in aircraft assembly plants to cut electricity costs, workers made fewer mistakes.

"The economic benefits of energy-efficient design may be significantly greater than just the energy cost savings," the Rocky Mountain Institute study concluded. "It can lead to productivity gains far exceeding the energy savings."

### Short Takes

**Trish, Baby?** A newspaper advertisement by Ikea, the home-furnishings chain, to promote its winter sale warned that "by the time our next sale rolls around, you'll be reading novels at the beach. (You know, the trashy romance kind.)" Amanda Quick, author of 15 best-selling romance novels, protested to Ikea. "People feel so free to casually insult the reading tastes of millions of American women whose money they want," she said. Nita Taubitz, a Bantam Books executive, said, "I am used to taking abuse from literary critics, but I was astounded to see a furniture maker make derogatory remarks about romance." An Ikea spokeswoman said: "We meant no offense. This was more of a term of endearment."

**About 29,000 plastic ducks** and other bathtub toys have been bobbing around the North Pacific for nearly three years. During a storm, a 40-foot (12-meter) container fell from a cargo ship en route from China to the United States and burst open. Since then, the Los Angeles Times reports, hundreds of the toys, some bleached nearly white by salt water and weather, have been washing up on the Alaska coast. "We're extremely interested," said Curt Ebbesmeyer, a Seattle oceanographer who has been using the toys to track currents and wind patterns. He and his partner, James Ingraham Jr., have published a paper on the bathtub toys in the American Geophysical Union's journal. The toys are nontoxic.

International Herald Tribune.

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## Algerian Opposition to Offer Peace Plan to the Government

Mr. Panfilov said he had no evidence but believed that the harassment of journalists was a policy adopted by the military leadership. The people who wanted the war, he said, "are interested in preventing journalists from doing their jobs." "If it were not for TV footage," he said, "nobody would know just how bad things are there."

President Boris N. Yeltsin signaled the official hostility toward journalists two weeks ago when he asserted that some reporters were in the pay of the Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev. A similar allegation of tainted coverage was made by Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets.

Abdenour Ali Yahya, head of Algeria's Human Rights League, said the proposals agreed on an end to fighting and a return to "the democratic system of majority rule but with respect for all political minorities."

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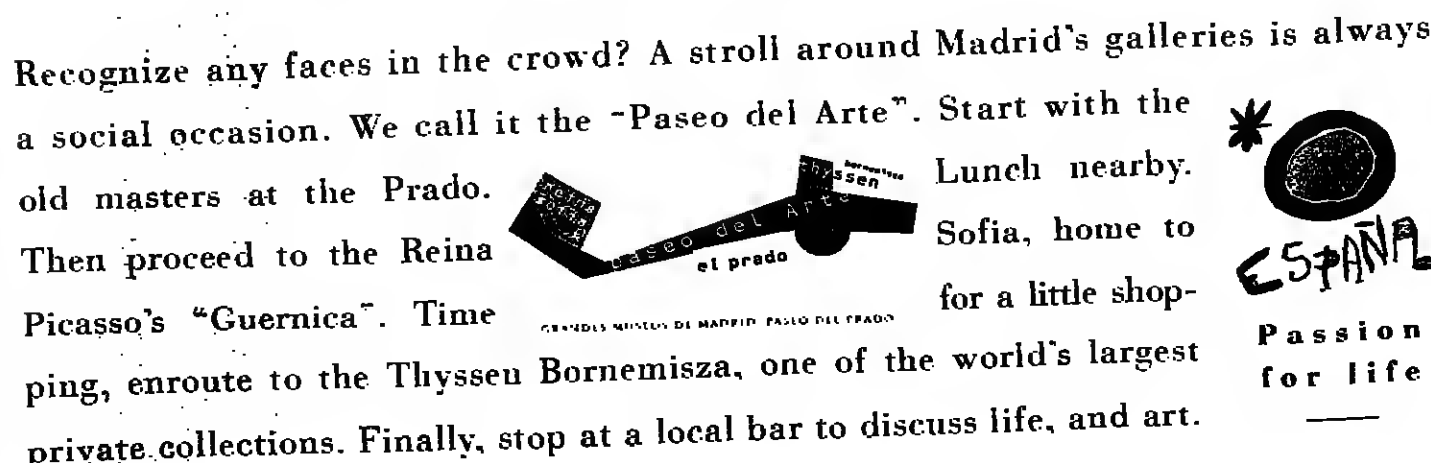
acted in a recent Kremlin  
to Prime Minister Viktor  
Chernomyrdin that war  
against World Bank inter  
ference in the Russian oil industry.  
Mr. Kozhakov, a former K  
major who according to  
Yeltsin's memoirs enjoys  
president's total confidence,  
said it was "totally impermiss  
ible politically and economi

she said. "The peseta has waved the white flag and up ever since the central bank said its monetary policy take the peseta into consideration."

Felix González, chief

Chirac, who is seen trailing Mr. Balladur's Rally for the Republic.

The first-round elections will be held April 23. If no candidate wins 50 percent, a runoff between the top two vote-getters will be held May 7 to select the successor to President François Mitterrand, a Socialist.

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Iran Envoys

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## 2 Militants Face Death In Egypt

**New York Times Service**  
CAIRO — Two militant Muslims were condemned to death by a military court on Tuesday for their role in the attempted murder of Naguib Mahfouz, Egypt's Nobel Prize-winning author.

The court sentenced two other defendants to life imprisonment for involvement in the stabbing attack on Mr. Mahfouz outside his Cairo home on Oct. 14. Three of the 16 defendants were acquitted, and nine received sentences ranging from 3 to 15 years.

The defendants are followers of the radical Egyptian cleric Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, according to the Interior Ministry. Mr. Abdel Rahman is on trial in New York on charges of inspiring a plot to blow up landmarks across New York City, including the World Trade Center.



Mohammed Mustafa, 21, in an Egyptian courtroom Tuesday after he and another militant were sentenced to death for a stabbing attack on the author Naguib Mahfouz.

## Author's Trial Stalls In Dhaka

**The Associated Press**  
DHAKA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh's High Court rejected a petition on Tuesday seeking the dismissal of a blasphemy charge against Taslima Nasrin, the best-selling feminist author whose works have outraged Muslim fundamentalists.

But the judges said her trial could not continue without the government's formal approval to prosecute a person accused of committing such a crime in a foreign country.

Ms. Nasrin, 32, the author of dramatic novels about women victimized in male-dominated societies such as Bangladesh, is accused of telling a newspaper in India last year that she favored changes in the Koran, the Muslim holy book.

The government filed the blasphemy charge against her, and could quickly approve the trial in a magistrate's court.

## Bhutto to U.S.: Refund or F-16s Pakistan Wants Clarification of Fighter Deal

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto used a visit Tuesday by the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, to demand that Washington either deliver F-16 fighter planes or return the \$650 million Pakistan paid for them.

"We want either the planes or our money back," she said after Mr. Perry arrived. "We think this is all very unfair."

Pakistan and the United States are longtime allies, but relations have been troubled over the stalled fighter deal and Pakistan's nuclear program.

Pakistan agreed to buy 71 planes in 1989 and paid \$650 million, enough for about half of them.

Washington stopped military and economic aid to Pakistan in 1990, believing the country had acquired a nuclear weapon, and

has refused to refund the money.

Under a sanction known as the Pressler amendment, the United States also has refused to return Pakistani military equipment, such as helicopter parts, sent for repairs.

After her comments, Miss Bhutto had a 30-minute meeting with Mr. Perry, but no official information was immediately available about the talks.

Mr. Perry also met with the Pakistani defense minister, Aftab Shaaban Mirani, in Rawalpindi, and they discussed issues related to the Pressler amendment.

Pakistani officials said the discussions papered over differences on nuclear proliferation and focused on ways to bolster security ties between the two nations.

Mr. Perry, the first Pentagon

chief to visit Pakistan since the end of the Cold War, and Mr. Mirani focused on "mutual training and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries and Pakistan's role in UN peacekeeping forces," a Pakistani official statement said.

Mr. Mirani had earlier ruled out international inspections of Pakistan's nuclear sites, something Washington has been pressing for, unless India submitted to similar inspections.

"We'll be telling him to sort it out with India," Mr. Mirani said.

Pakistan and India have fought three wars since the subcontinent gained independence from Britain in 1947.

India conducted a nuclear test in 1974 and is believed to be capable of making a nuclear bomb. (AP, AFP)

## Lisbon Says of East Timor That 'Time Is on Our Side'

**Agence France-Press**

GENEVA — Foreign Minister José Manuel Durão Barroso of Portugal strongly criticized Indonesia's rule in East Timor on Tuesday in comments made a day after a fifth round of United Nations-mediated talks here with his Indonesian counterpart.

He added, however, that "time is on our side" in resolving the East Timor problem.

Indonesia annexed East Timor in 1975, but the United Nations still recognizes Portugal as the administrative authority there.

"It's a police state based on terror," Mr. Durão Barroso said, "where the police in and out of uniform have infiltrated every level of society."

He also asserted that the Indonesian authorities had tried to curb pro-independence feeling by moving people out of the region but, added that Jakarta might stop the practice because it had caused new ethnic tensions.

Mr. Durão Barroso's Indonesian counterpart, Ali Alatas, denied on Monday that any such transmigration existed.

## 10,000 in India Flee Gas Blaze

**The Associated Press**

AMALAPURAM, India (AP) — A fire at a newly discovered natural gas well has forced up to 10,000 villagers to flee their homes near India's southeastern coast, government officials said Tuesday.

No casualties have been reported in the blaze at a state-owned well, which broke out Sunday when an outflow of gas caught fire. Temperatures soared to 50 degrees Celsius (154 degrees Fahrenheit).

A. M. Bhatt, regional director of the state Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, said firefighters would need 10 to 40 days to cap the well.

## Iran Envoy to Norway, Reportedly Soft on Rushdie, Is Recalled

**Reuters**  
TEHRAN — Iran has recalled its ambassador to Norway for being soft on Salman Rushdie, the British writer under an Islamic death order for his novel "The Satanic Verses," an Iranian newspaper said.

The weekly Kayhan Hava said the Foreign Ministry had recalled Ambassador Abdolrahim Gavahi for "failing to act in accordance with Iran's principal foreign policy stand."

Mr. Gavahi had implied in a letter to Norway's Foreign Ministry that Iran would be flexible on the death order against Mr. Rushdie, the paper said, citing an "informed source."

Iran rejects any change in the death edict issued against Rushdie by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who was Iran's revolutionary leader, but denies being involved in efforts to carry it out.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tehran declined to comment.

In Oslo, the acting Foreign Ministry spokesman, Kaare Eltervaag, said that the Iranian Embassy had said in October that Mr. Gavahi would leave the country temporarily. "Since then, we haven't heard anything," the spokesman said.

Mr. Gavahi was quoted in July as condemning "any form of application of force in international relations," in a letter to Norway's Foreign Ministry. The letter was reportedly taken by Oslo to mean Iran would not seek to execute the edict in Norway.

## BOOKS

### TALK DIRTY TO ME: An Intimate Philosophy of Sex

By Sallie Tisdale. 338 pages. \$22.95. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Michele Shung

A CONTROVERSIAL essay published by author Sallie Tisdale in Harper's a couple of years ago was the impetus for this volume. Imperatively titled "Talk Dirty to Me," the piece might as well have been called "Speak to Me of Book Advances," since any woman claiming, as Tisdale forthrightly and unabashedly did, not only to appreciate hard-core porn but actively to seek it out was bound to catch the attention of jaded editors ever greedy for the Next New Thing.

Now an entire book has dutifully been produced to encapsulate the ideas in Tisdale's first ver-

sion of "Talk Dirty to Me," and the question is, has any value for the interested reader been added along with the extra chapters? For me, eager to be engaged and stimulated by Tisdale's exposition, the answer is, mostly, no.

The book addresses only the small range of ideas that derive from the article, while too much of what actually fills the new pages seems to me to be just that — filler. There are the odd flashes of what might be termed "detachable" bits of the author's "intimate philosophy," but too often these aperçus, intriguing as they may initially look, turn out to be non sequiturs, unsustained in argument.

As for the filler, some of it is the sort that those readers who love words and language will most appreciate—for example, there are lists of current and archaic synonyms for the genitalia. Larger sections are devoted

to only slightly-better-than-pedestrian explorations of menstruation, prostitution, sodomy laws, Japanese erotic art, orgasms, sadomasochism, bisexuality and other topics.

The trouble is, those drawn to learn the opinions of Tisdale in the first place do so not because she is either an ace researcher or because of her polymorphous profundity but because she has been daring enough to put her intellect to the service of an intellectually unfashionable cause. At the same time, it is quite clear that Tisdale, whatever her taste for pornography, in fact has a fair number of reservations about it. "A lot of porn is junk," she admits. "Some films disturb me by the unhappiness I sense, as though the people I see wished only to be somewhere else."

Yet, despite the crudeness, banality and joylessness she finds in these creations, Tisdale persists in trying to convey what value they hold for her. "I like the heat," she says simply. And whatever the worth of her many other defenses — among them, that porn can be multicultural, pansexual, liberatingly nondomestic and rewardingly forbidden — what she makes the best case for is that "porn is treated as being intrinsically different from other forms of expression because sex is treated as being intrinsically different from other acts. It's really the sex itself, not the form, that's being criticized."

Tisdale's high-mindedness about the improvements she'd make in the pornographic model, which actually strikes me as pandering a bit to the conventional pieties, is at odds, in the end, with her professed low desires. And the tensions perpetually inherent in this conflict are what give both poignancy and power, finally, to her argument.

Michele Shung, the editor of three short story collections, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

| Week | Fiction   | Last Week | on List |
|------|---|-----------|---------|
| 1    | POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner | 1         | 29      |
| 2    | THE CELESTINE PROPHESY, by James Redfield                 | 3         | 45      |
| 3    | OBT OF HONOR, by Tom Clancy                               | 2         | 19      |
| 4    | INSOMNIA, by Stephen King                                 | 4         | 12      |
| 5    | WINGS, by Danielle Steel                                  | 5         | 6       |
| 6    | THE CHAMBER, by John Grisham                              | 8         | 26      |
| 7    | THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller     | 7         | 126     |
| 8    | THE LOTTERY WINNER, by Mary Higgins Clark                 | 6         | 8       |
| 9    | DARK RIVERS OF THE HEART, by Dean Koontz                  | 10        | 7       |
| 10   | THE GIFT, by Danielle Steel                               | 9         | 14      |
| 11   | TALOS, by Anne Rice                                       | 11        | 9       |
| 12   | NOTHING LASTS FOREVER, by Sidney Sheldon                  | 15        | 16      |
| 13   | GOD'S OTHER SON, by Don Lous                              | 13        | 7       |
| 14   | MUTANT DOWN UNDER, by Mario Morgan                        | 14        | 14      |
| 15   | A CUP OF CHRISTMAS TEA, by Tom Hogg                       | 12        | 5       |

|    |  |    |    |
|----|--|----|----|
| 5  | JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES, by James Herriot                | 3  | 15 |
| 6  | BARBARA BUSH: A Memoir, by Barbara Bush                      | 5  | 17 |
| 7  | THE HOT ZONE, by Richard Preston                             | 9  | 13 |
| 8  | DOLLY, by Dolly Parton                                       | 8  | 13 |
| 9  | THE BELL CURVE, by Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray  | 10 | 10 |
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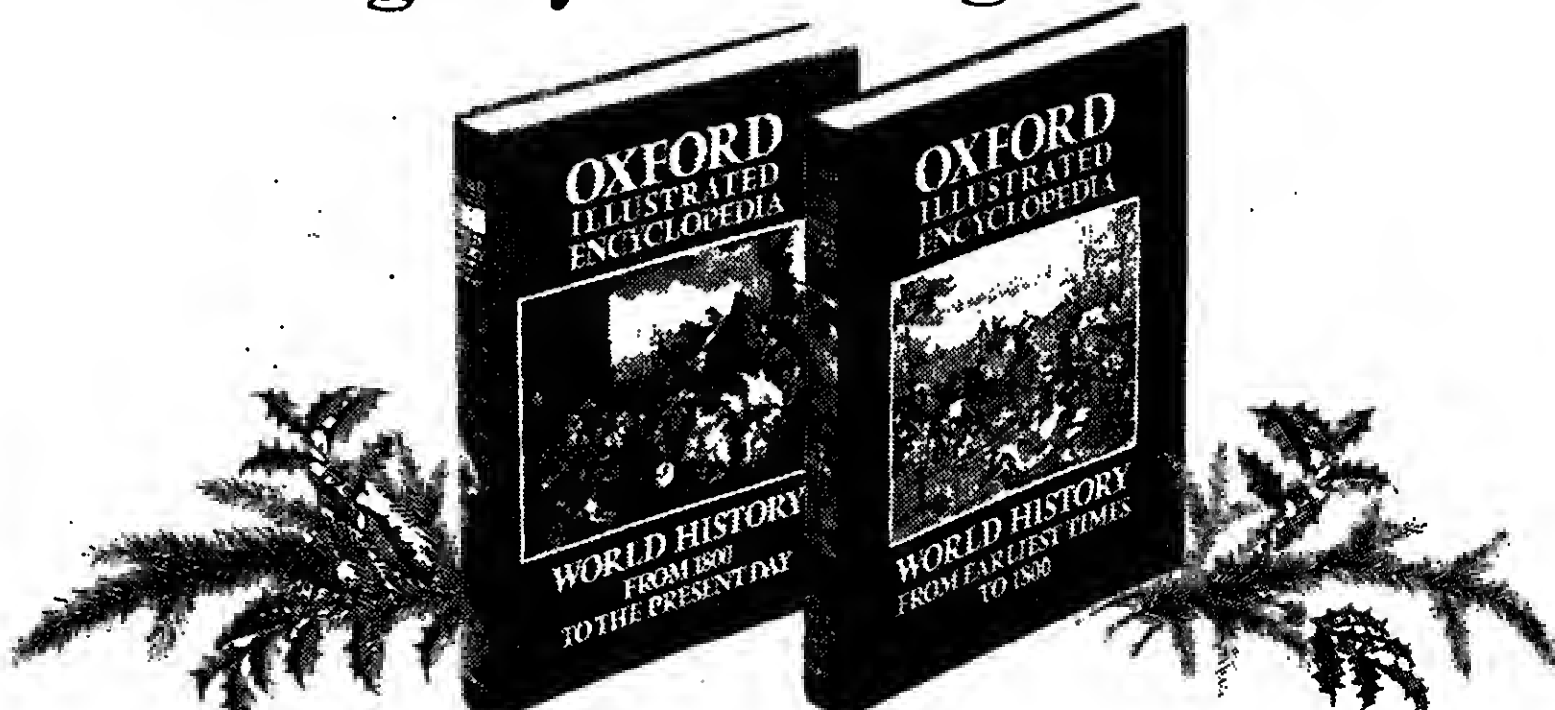
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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## America and Chechnya

One sure sign of Boris Yeltsin's deepening frustration over Chechnya is Washington's deepening frustration over Boris Yeltsin. The more the Russian president fails either to subdue or to conciliate the breakaway enclave, the more the people in the American government find themselves worrying about whether he is the man to lead Russia or to conduct reform or to rule at all. Revisionists against Russia's continuing onslaughts on civilians, Mr. Yeltsin confesses that he has failed at least twice to get his army to stop the bombing. There is anxiety about his weakening political position and his evident personal unsteadiness.

There is no denying, nonetheless, that Washington has been restrained in its protests against the Russians' assault on Chechnya. Typically, on Sunday Vice President Al Gore called the bombing "a terrible mistake," but still left an impression of some detachment from the awful bloodshed being inflicted on the place. This mild response is not intended simply as a favor to Boris Yeltsin. It results from the fact that the United States continues to support the purpose of Russia's intervention and has been unable to get from there to a publicly comfortable or coherent place in regard to the brutal tactics by which the Russians are trying to achieve it.

The military intervention was preceded by three years of fruitless discussions and maneuvers; the purpose was to preserve the integrity of territory considered

Russian since the last century. Especially on a substantive issue where the American government believes that Russia is right, it is afraid of putting at risk a relationship being built on the sharing of many other important interests.

At home, the Yeltsin policy is under broad criticism for putting great stress on the progress of democracy and market reform. This criticism and its venting through the press are themselves gratifying evidence of Russian democratic evolution. A military power grab can never be ruled out. Still, the silver lining in this dark cloud is that finally Russia may be approaching a situation in which a check on arbitrary executive power comes most effectively from Russians.

People suggest that the United States could have stayed Boris Yeltsin's hand and avoided embarrassment by making clear that it was supporting not the man but the cause of democracy and reform. But then critics both in Washington and in Moscow would have observed that Bill Clinton was "distancing" himself from the only democratically elected leader Russia has ever had. The right course is to define American objectives broadly and to work with the elected government but to keep the borders of the assault front and center in American concern. That is the way to help ensure that American interests can survive the buffeting of Chechnya, and of sure future disruptions, even if Boris Yeltsin does not.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Options for Algeria

The exhilaration of the Marseille hijack rescue has faded. The war in Algeria grinds remorselessly on, and gets worse by the month. If disaster is to be avoided on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, a change of course appears necessary. The change has to be carried out by Algerians, but they can be helped by Europe — not least by France, because France knows Algeria best.

There are three ways of trying to deal with what has happened in Algeria since early 1992, when that country's government expelled an election it was about to lose. Two of the three seem increasingly unlikely to work.

One is to carry on as before. That means accepting the present military regime in Algiers, giving it some help, and hoping it will eventually restore order. One part of France's policy-making establishment still argues that this is the only possibility, although recent remarks by the foreign minister, Alain Juppé, to the effect that France wants democracy in Algeria may be a finger pointing in a new direction.

Three years after that canceled 1992 election, plodding on regardless does not look like a promising idea. In the past year the death toll of Algeria's civil war has risen horribly. The generals' regime is in full control of very little of the country; the Christmas Eve hijackers were able to grab a foreign airliner on the tarmac of the capital's airport. On the Islamist side, the extremists, as usual in such wars, are gradually elbowing aside the relative moderates.

Option No. 2 is to try to fix a power-sharing deal. Let reasonable generals and reasonable Islamists, it is said, come together in a coalition; the matter of free elections can be set aside until later. The trouble is that this is what President Liamine Zerrouk seems to have attempted four months ago. It did not work then, because even the milder Islamists would not settle for less than another election. After four months' more savagery, it looks even more academic.

What remains? The third option, the return to democratic principles that Mr. Juppé seems to point at. Some officials in Paris now believe that it was a mistake for

the Algerian government to cancel the 1992 election, and for France to support that cancellation. The mistake, they think, has to be put right. If this is to be done, the chief responsibility falls on Mr. Zerrouk, probably the only Algerian who can change the direction of events. He would first have to bring under control the uncompromising hard-liners in the army, the "eradicators." He could then call upon every Algerian horrified by the ferocity of the war — which includes many Islamists — to support a return to order and the organizing of a new election. It would be a perilous leap. It therefore needs help from outside. France could ask its partners in the European Union, with the backing of the United States, to consider a new approach to the war.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Other Comment

### North + South = One World

There used to be the North and the South, the rich countries and the poor. Globalization of the economy is making that distinction meaningless. Whole continents (Asia, South America) are in the process of joining the developed nations' club. At the same time, the Third World is penetrating the old industrialized societies: exclusion is becoming a massive and permanent phenomenon in the United States, and now in Europe.

The current return to world growth has been accompanied by an enormous redistribution of wealth among nations. It is also leading, everywhere, to a growing disassociation between economic and social factors. The same contradiction is seen increasingly in the "ex-North" and in the "ex-South": The economy is doing fine, society is doing poorly.

—Erik Israelowitz in Le Monde (Paris).

# World Trade and Local Jobs: A Transition to Manage

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — As the emerging economies of East Asia and Latin America make rapid strides and as countries like China, India and Indonesia seem likely to rank among the five biggest economies in the next 25 years, many business leaders and policymakers in the industrialized world feel insecure. The findings of a survey in November among 1,500 companies in seven West European countries reaffirm this.

Industrial countries account for more than half of the world output. At current rates, the industrial nations' share would fall to less than two-fifths of world output by 2020. China could emerge as the world's largest economy. Should this shift be a cause for concern?

True, a larger share of world output can give a country greater influence in the world economy. But there are limits. Big countries with large populations can have large economies, but they are not necessarily rich economies. Switzerland has a relatively small economy but one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Faster economic growth in developing countries does not hurt the rich countries, quite the contrary. By offering markets for industrial countries' goods and high profits on overseas investment, they help the rich countries reach still higher standards of living that they could not otherwise achieve. It is through such economic linkages among themselves, and not in isolation, that industrial nations build their prosperity in the first place.

In the 1950s and '60s, with huge inflows of U.S. aid and investment, the economies of war-devastated Europe and Japan grew fast. The relative position of the United States — which previously had accounted for about half of world output — declined, but its per capita income rose at the fastest rate in history.

During the 43 years before World War I, the U.S. economy grew twice as fast as Britain's. The latter's share of world industrial production fell. But without the pull of American prosperity, Britain's growth might well have been much slower.

With more than 35 million jobless people among them, many people in industrial countries fear that as developing countries increase their low-cost, labor-intensive exports, they will destroy jobs and depress wages in industrial countries.

True, the jump in developing countries' exports in recent years (their share of world exports of manufactures increased from 10 percent in 1970 to 22 percent in 1993) may have led to a fall in demand for unskilled manufacturing labor in rich countries.

But, as with most other industrial economies, the manufacturing imports of the United States equal only 3 percent or less of GNP — too little to have a significant impact on total labor demand.

There is another reason why increased trade with developing countries cannot be the main cause of joblessness in the industrial economies. Trade is not a zero-sum game. It opens up opportunities for both sides to increase output and employment.

For the industrial countries this means a further upgrading of their economies and a shift from low-skilled to high-skilled industries and services.

Such shifts have helped economic growth and increased trade within East Asia. Some 43 percent of East Asia's exports now go to other East Asian countries, up from 32 percent a decade ago.

The process can displace some low-skilled workers, and they certainly need attention during and in anticipation of the shift. The danger lies in resisting this structural change. If Europe continues to manufacture shoes and toys that can be made more cheaply in

China, either it will have to upgrade its technology or its workers will have to accept wages like those paid in China.

Rich countries can try to protect such industries. But this will be costly to their consumers and taxpayers, and will impede economic and technological progress, leading to loss of output and jobs in the long term. Meanwhile, it will encourage the use of cheap, low-skilled and possibly illegal immigrant labor.

From 1990 to 1993, flows of foreign direct investment into developing countries rose sharply, from \$31 billion to \$80 billion. Could relocation of jobs and investment threaten the industrial economies if present trends continue? Such fears are largely unfounded, for at least three reasons.

First, the flow is still too small. One recent study shows that the total net outflow of investment since 1990 has probably reduced rich countries' capital stock by a mere 0.5 percent from what it might otherwise have been.

Second, relocation of jobs will also mean new demands for machinery, equipment and interme-

diates goods and creation of high-skill jobs in industrial countries.

Third, investment abroad increases the competitiveness of rich countries and their companies. Profits increase and at least part of them flow back.

In the past, industrial economies served as an engine of growth for the world economy. As industrial countries now face a period of slow growth, the role might be reversed. Although exports to developing countries account for only 4 percent of the industrial countries' gross domestic product, most of the increase in their exports is taking place in developing countries and those with economies in transition.

From 1991 to 1993, U.S. exports to the Third World increased annually by 12 percent on average; those to other industrial countries by 2 percent. A much larger share of European Union exports now goes to developing countries than to North America and Japan together. They provide a vast potential market for industrial countries' capital and consumer goods.

But such linkages imply significant social change and industrial adjustment at home, and adaptation of economic rela-

tions abroad. The challenge before nations is to manage this global change wisely, to ensure that it takes place in a stable, orderly and peaceful manner.

This will prove elusive if the process of liberalizing and restructuring the global economy is left only to unfettered market forces. Weaker nations and vulnerable domestic groups, including the displaced low-skilled workers in industrial countries, would then fall by the wayside. In turn, this would endanger the liberal globalization process by generating instability through social unrest, poverty-driven exodus, mounting resentment and an upsurge of fundamentalism.

Social safety nets and adjustment assistance for vulnerable domestic groups, alongside aid and trade concessions to the least developed countries, must be used wisely so that over time they, too, are empowered to participate in and benefit from the globalization process. This is central to judicious management of global change.

The writer, a former bureau director in the International Labor Organization, contributed this column to the Herald Tribune.

## Select at Least One Chief Soon, Please, for the WTO

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS — Last year was a good one for world trade. The Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, the most extensive trade talks ever, was successfully concluded and ratified by the major participants. And agreement was reached to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with an updated, wider and stronger World Trade Organization to carry on the good work of trade liberalization.

But with 1995 barely under way, the clouds are already gathering. A United Nations summit in Copenhagen in March, will see pressure to impose trade restrictions on imports produced by "substandard" labor.

The United States is teetering on the brink of isolationism. Congress has served notice that it will watch jealously the impact of the World Trade Organization on American sovereignty.

Siren calls on both sides of the Atlantic warn that if the developed countries do not soon raise fences to low-cost imports from developing countries, unemployment in the West will increase disastrously. The long-held belief in working toward freer trade is everywhere being eroded.

So it is all the more important that the World Trade Organization get rapidly under way.

But the WTO can prosper only if it has a leader. On this there is no agreement. Its director-general, Peter Sutherland, whose dynamism and powers of persuasion saved the Uruguay Round at the last moment, announced last year that he would stay on only until a successor can be found.

There are three candidates. One is from a developing country, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the recently retired president of Mexico, and he is backed by the United States. Another is a former Italian trade minister, Renato Ruggiero, backed by the European Union. The third is a former South Korean trade minister, Kim Chul-su, who enjoys wide backing in Asia.

The result could be a standoff. That is what happened recently in the case of the OECD, after a long and not particularly dignified squabble essentially between France on the one hand and Canada and the United States on the other. This has not done the OECD much good. If the same fate were to befall the WTO it would matter much more, for there real trade, trillions of dollars' worth, is at stake.

Governments are confused about how to run the WTO. This is hardly surprising. Foreign affairs

and money have the glamour to compel a hearing when ministers meet, but the same cannot be said for discussions about the appropriate level of tariffs for dried dog meat. The upper levels of most governments are about as familiar with how the WTO should be run as the Dalai Lama is.

The requirements are set by the history of GATT. In the beginning, bargaining on the wearisome intricacies of overblown tariffs went on at stately intervals. Then two things happened. First, as GATT flourished, its membership began to expand rapidly. Developing countries joined in profusion, and GATT thus became more political.

Second, the subject matter also began expanding. To industrial tariffs were added agriculture, the problems of the developing countries, nontariff barriers and services. The operation became more complex not just technically but politically.

The first three directors-general were technocrats — of very high quality. Without them, GATT would not have succeeded as it did, and the essential groundwork for the Uruguay Round would not have been laid.

But toward the end, the problems of brokering at a high lev-

el, between more than 100 countries over a vast agenda, brought general agreement among the participants that a political hand was needed. So there are two job descriptions.

One is for a charismatic figure, able to defend effectively and publicly the cause of free trade, who would travel the world, deal directly with leading politicians, address their concerns, be prepared to holler at them and, where necessary, act as a high-level broker. He would need to spend time with the U.S. Congress and take some lesson on dealing with it from Bob Strauss.

The second is for a Super Technocrat who would remain in Geneva, master the formidable intricacies, and persuade and cajole the various committees into action and sense. This job cannot be left to one of the director-general's deputies; it is as important as the first.

If the jobs could be divided on these lines, much as those of a company's chairman and chief executive officer often are, they would be easier to fill.

There is a strong case for giving the first one to Mr. Salinas. The developing countries make up more than two-thirds of WTO membership and say it's time for higher-level representation. If the developed countries want to keep these countries in the fold, they should not blackball a strongly backed developing country candidate when he appears.

The other job could easily be filled from the ranks of the European Union. But the decision needs to be made soon.

International Herald Tribune.

### Why Not an American?

THE devaluation of the peso had been planned for more than a year. The Mexican government delayed the devaluation until after its August 1994 presidential election to avoid angering millions of Mexican voters. As a courtesy to U.S. politicians, Mexico waited until after the U.S. elections in November and approval of the GATT accord by the U.S. Congress.

Why would Mexico be so sensitive about GATT? Bill Clinton promised to back Mexico's outgoing president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, as the head of the new World Trade Organization.

However, the European nations, working with emerging nations in Africa and the Caribbean, outmaneuvered the White House and put together a majority voting bloc to elect an Italian. Publicity about that scheme also was delayed until after the passage of GATT, to avoid angering the American people.

The United States is the largest buyer of goods and services in the world. Wouldn't it make sense to have a U.S. citizen in charge of the WTO? This idea was never even discussed.

— Ross Perot, commenting in the Los Angeles Times.

## Gossip, Churlishness, Slant and Other Performing Arts

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For the American press it has been a fun few days, with Connie Chung to kick around, and the press, print and electronic, was also able to get a delicious dividend — the glow of showing that it could be real critical of journalistic practice.

Ms. Chung says she thought everybody would know she was being playful when she told Newt Gingrich's mother that her answer about what he said about Hillary Rodham Clinton would be "between you and me."

After all, not only were the mike and camera lights on but earlier in the interview Ms. Chung and Mrs. Gingrich had jokingly "whispered" an exchange about Mr. Gingrich being born a Yankee, and Ms. Chung said she wouldn't tell anybody.

So the part about Mrs. Clinton does not seem a journalistic entrapment when seen on the full tape of the broadcast, as it does on the widely shown excerpts that omitted the "Yankee" whispers. Still, Mrs. Gingrich may have had no idea that the Clinton comment would be broadcast along with the rest — even though she did repeat it for the CBS "American Journal" program a few days later.

Anyway, as the press attacks a breach of confidence that a little inquiry shows may not have taken place, here is a stunning thought. Maybe the episode could inspire a look at a few malpractices which we do know are committed every day in the year, including the peculiar ways of a new branch of the craft.

I am hardly a press flagellant, having spent a lifetime in the news business and blessing the day I started, but I can't pretend I don't see what I see:

- the exploding movement in newspapers, magazines and television toward the specialized form of garbage collection known as gossip;
- the "Gee, Dad, they did it first" syndrome — picking up damaging, unsubstantiated stories from gutter press and television;
- the foul spread of unnecessary and deliberate cruelty and meanness;
- across the country the increasing politicization of news by editorializing in the news columns.

I do not understand why mainstream editors and publishers, except those of a few circulation-frantic tabloids, permit any of these journalistic deformations to flourish. In time, trends toward editorialization, gossip or dirt meanness are picked up by readers and advertisers. On the wind-down then go the three basic items

that make up the stock in trade of a newspaper or magazine: trust, trust, trust.

Most of the things that bother me I have complained about before and will again. But something else has crept up on journalism. It is particularly dangerous to the print press, but it happens on television — the networks every Sunday and CNN every day.

On these programs, specified by print journalists hire out to play specified political roles. A couple always perform as the show's conservatives, a couple as its liberals. They interview real politicians, asking questions usually designed to make liberal or conservative points, to put a liberal or conservative squeeze on the

guest or get a liberal-conservative screaming exhibition going nationwide. Between questions they fight among themselves, giving each other liberal or conservative digs.

Some of the journalists write from a liberal or conservative point of view consistently. Others did not take up their ideological positions publicly until they appeared as regulars on the shows; they may have been a bit of a surprise to their editors.

In either case, press brothers and sisters, the question is the same: This is journalism? Print reporters and columnists originally appeared on television news shows to talk or ask questions straight. The assumption was that their expertise would

bring out interesting information, not concentrate on their own political beliefs. On some shows, like "Meet the Press," that is still usually true, for reporters and for columnists like William Safire and David Broder.

But on the sock-'em-rock-'em liberal-conservative confrontations like CNN's or the NBC McLaughlin Sunday show, the viewer sees print journalists and reporters surrender any acceptable journalistic role, to cavort around flailing at each other with the clappers of their ritual political rages.

Sometimes I wonder, as I watch or click away in embarrassment what the public thinks of journalists and journalism when they see this kind of paid, staged ideological brawl. But I guess I know.

The New York Times.

## A Year of Junk Reading by the Pageful

By Joann Byrd

WASHINGTON — Every year Carl Jensen, professor of communication studies at Sonoma State University in California, assembles two lists that sold American media for their coverage priorities. One list ranks extensively covered stories of the previous year. Mr. Jensen compiles the contenders and gets members of the Organization of News Outlets to vote on them.

The other list names the most important news stories the press overlooked. A panel of journalists, professors and others chooses the undercovered stories, and their 1994 ranking is due out in April.

The most over-covered junk food story of 1995 may simply be the 1994 winner retaining the title. Obviously, in 1994 there was no contest: O. J. Simpson was the most covered story that some of us can remember.

Mr. Jensen said in announcing the results to ombudsmen: "In the 11 years that I've been reporting the top sensationalized stories, there's never been a story that came close to the Simpson case in terms of coverage — a remarkable achievement, considering that the real trial is just getting under way."

The list, in declining order after O. J. Simpson: Tonya Harding, Roseanne, Michael Jackson and Lisa Presley, the British royals, John and Lorena Bobbitt, Michael Fay's caning, the Information superhighway, Whitewater, Woodstock II, Generation X, Rush Limbaugh, Oprah, the Wonder Bra, Heidi Fleiss, Joey Buttafuoco, Barbie's 35th birthday, Kurt Cobain, Burt

Reynolds and Loni Anderson, and the baseball strike.

Richard Nixon's legacy was No. 24. Paula Jones came in at 27 and Oliver North at 31.

Some of those stories are not what I would call junk food, and some may not have had more coverage than they deserved. But we can guess why all of them got the attention they did.

Some news stories are just inherently sensational, and they explode on the scene and distract us for weeks or months. Whether the coverage causes the public infatuation or vice versa, I couldn't say. O. J. Simpson is one of those stories; Tonya Harding, the Bobbitts, Michael Jackson and the British royal family are others.

We look for deeper meaning in stories like O. J. Simpson and the Bobbitts, and in the public reaction to them. But at their core they are unlikely and unusually have a gloss of celebrity or sex or violence or money or all the above.

Coverage of Rush Limbaugh and Oliver North demonstrated the media's surprise at conservative power. Coverage of other stories — Whitewater and Paula Jones — is excessive if the "disinterested" media do it to disprove the theory of their liberal bias and/or feel the political pressure to search for flaws in Democrats.

Journalists want to be on top of popular culture. They want to show that they are in touch with what interests regular people, and not just with the obligatory

news of government and politics.

Not one of those "junk food" stories could be called "over-covered" if it didn't drive out the nutritious reporting or seem to rank ahead of more wholesome fare. The way to get Mr. Jensen to stop producing this list is for newspapers to make sure they are offering a diet rich in leafy green vegetables before they commit resources to the potato chips.

The writer is ombudsman of The Washington Post, in which a longer version of this article appeared.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: On the Tablecloth

PARIS — Usually the figureheads of eminent men are reproduced in pipe-bowls or stick-handled. Few residents in Paris can have failed to meet with miniature heads of M. M. Thiers, Gambetta, Grévy and General Boulanger. M. Casimir-Perier has not escaped the common lot says the *Figaro*; but his marked features have not yet adorned the bowl of a pipe. A manufacturer has just produced a tablecloth, the center of which is adorned with a bust of the President of the Republic in a dress suit and wearing his decorations.

### 1920: Uncertain Peace

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Peace is re-established — officially and only officially. The great hopes that were born on November 18, 1918, have not been justified by events. Coincident

with the "official" reopening of the promised era of perpetual peace, Marshal Foch tells the nations their duty is to be prepared for conflict. "It takes two to make a quarrel," says Marshal Foch, "but one is enough to start a fight."

### 1945: France Is Courtied

NEW YORK — The prestige of Paris as a fashion center is assured, according to William E. Robinson, vice-president of the New York Herald Tribune. Mr. Robinson believes that while "France may not be the power capital of Europe, it will be a gathering place for artists, writers, diplomats, industrialists and educators. With virtually no army, no wealth to contribute to the outside, with ostensibly no great political power, France is being intensively courted as a great beauty and a prize by England on the one hand and Russia on the other."

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## A Walk On Elvis's Wild Side

### 'Him' Explores Mythomania

By Vincent Canby  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The place is limbo, the time an unspecified present. At the start of "Him," Christopher Walken's woozily conceived, fantastical new play, Elvis Presley (Walken), identified as Him in the program, looks rather more trim than when he left us more than 17 years ago as a bloated wreck of a man, dependent on chemicals and disconnected from the reality of day.

He wears an understated Las Vegas jumpsuit and cape of what seems to be green velvet, cut full, though he no longer has a belly to hide. He's surprisingly healthy, and he's definitely fed up.

He's furious with Bro (Rob Campbell), his runty twin brother, who was still-born all those years ago and whom he now accuses of feeding on his "oceanic public memory." It's Bro, he says, who's responsible for the stories of Elvis sightings that litter the supermarket tabloids. "It's just fun," says Bro. "They want you to come back."

According to "Him," he may well be here. As the Elvis legend calls the faithful to his Graceland shrine in Memphis, it has called Walken to write and star in this jocular contemplation of mythomania, presented in the style of the theater of the absurd.

"Him" opened Thursday at the Joseph Papp Public Theatre and closed Sunday. This is not the critics' fault. The play, which has the look and sound of a work in progress, has been in previews since Dec. 13.

Presented without an intermission, "Him" begins with a certain amount of dizzy promise and ends, approximately 75 minutes later, with the only sequence in the play that comes close to realizing it.

In between, "Him" is cluttered with murky thoughts expressed in windy speeches, illustrated by anecdotes that have no point, though the general idea seems not to be a foolish one.

As directed by Jim Simpson on Kyle Cheppulis's handsomely spare platform set, it's a succession of takes on fame, innocence and emotional befuddlement, written and staged as burlesque sketches.

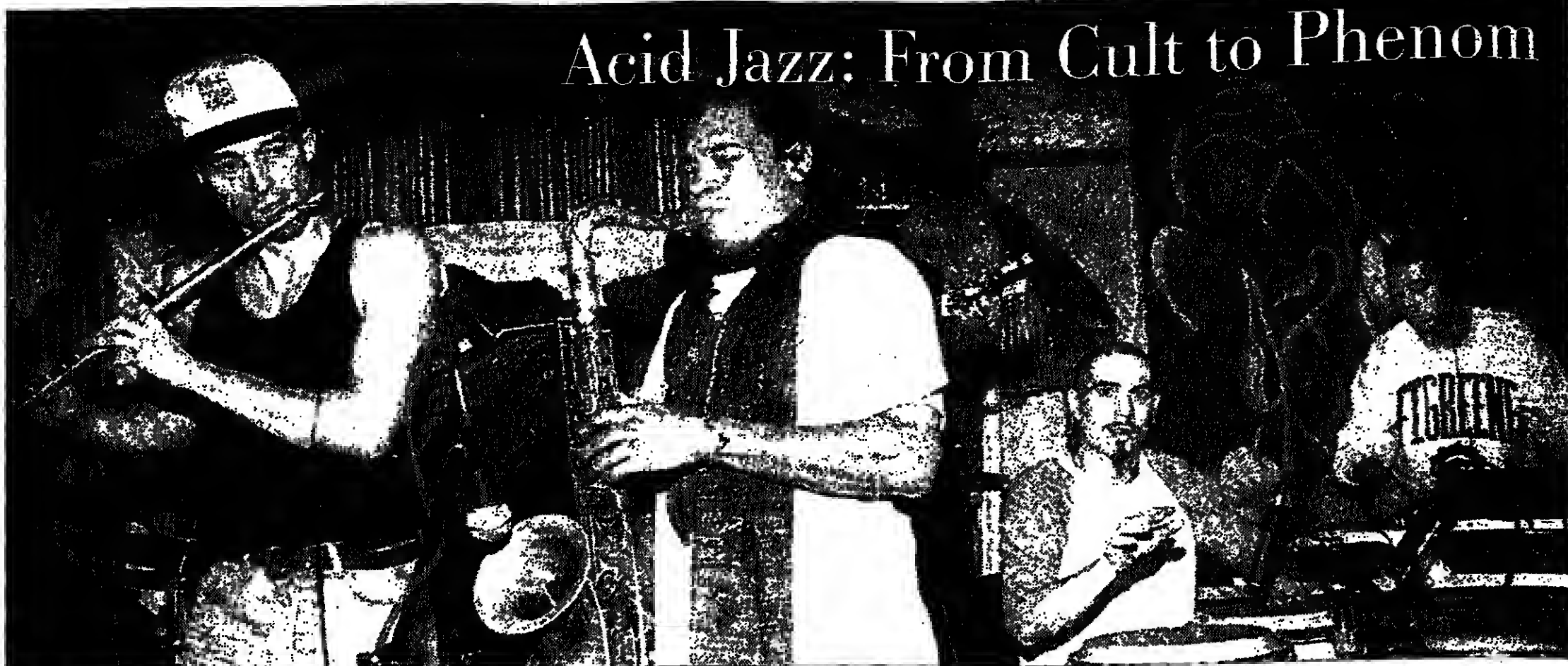
When Elvis recalls the day of his death from what was officially listed as cardiac arrhythmia, he listens appalled as the doctors make the decision to pull the plug on him. Says the nurse: "We're dealing with someone who's brain-damaged to some extent." Says Elvis: "I could live with that," but the plug is pulled anyway.

Through it all, Elvis offers lengthy and opaque commentaries, with incidental music supplied by Organ Donor, a four-member rock combo seated in a small pit to the back and left of the playing platform.

WALKEN'S most cheering and refreshingly absurd invention: Elvis did not die on that 1977 August afternoon in a Memphis hospital. Instead, he plotted his disappearance and transportation to a clinic in Morocco.

There he underwent hormone treatments as the first steps toward his rebirth as a woman. All this is introduced by Mel (Barton Heyman), a garrulous old truckdriver who first noticed the resemblance between a diner waitress and the late King of Rock.

Though Elvis's transformation was not surgically complete, Mel reports that he first felt sympathy for the former star, then the stirrings of carnal desire. In burlesque drag as Her, Walken is a hoot, especially when he thinks about the old days, missing his daughter, Lisa Marie, and her new husband, Michael. He's tempted to reveal himself to the world, but he's concerned by how his "fans would react to the drastic changes I've undergone." He says, "From now on, I want to be plain old me."



Richard Worth, left, and Jay Rodriguez of the Groove Collective, Simon Richmond of Palm Skin Productions and the deejay Chillfreez at the turntable — acid jazz jamming in New York.

By Guy Garcia  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's only 10 P.M. on a frigid Friday at the Mercury Lounge, a dimly lit East Village club, and a 10-man acid jazz band called the Groove Collective is already heating things up.

As congas, drums and electric bass lay down a pulsing Latin-tinged beat, the players begin a free-flowing jam that builds from interlocking riffs on keyboards, horns and vibraphones into a galloping jazz groove. Soon the dance floor is packed with a multiracial mix of hipsters in their 20s and 30s, all nodding and bobbing in the percolating beat.

"It's so refreshing," says Kenneth Wilford, 29, a photographer who has recently discovered the acid jazz scene. "I've always loved jazz, but it kind of died out. And I've gotten so tired of rap and grunge. Acid jazz is really positive."

Since it emerged from London's dance club underground five years ago, acid jazz has grown from a cult into a global phenomenon. A fertile fusion of traditional jazz, '70s soul and funk, Latin percussion

and hip-hop rhythms, it has spread from England to America via acid jazz parties staged at clubs like the Cooler and the Supper Club in New York, Brass in Los Angeles and Soul Sance in Philadelphia.

Acid jazz has also taken root in Germany, Brazil and Japan, where local musicians are concocting their own derivations. As a result, some originators of acid jazz have begun to shy away from the term, which they feel no longer describes the diversity of the new hybrid. They prefer names like street soul, electro, jazz not jazz, hip-hop and alternative rhythm 'n' blues.

With its upbeat vibe, underground allure and funky beat, acid jazz by whatever name bridges the musical gap between neo-beatniks in their 20s and middle-aged baby boomers. And by tapping the black roots of modern pop, it has introduced a new generation of listeners to vintage jazz and soul.

"It's definitely the hippest thing out there right now," observes Jared Hoffman, president of Instant records, in New York. "You go to any bar or downtown boutique, and this is what you're hearing. It's still underground, but it's growing."

Now acid jazz may be poised to enter the American mainstream. Its increasing in-

fluence has been noted in recent months by both Rolling Stone and Billboard magazines; Billboard devoted most of the cover of its Dec. 17 issue to acid jazz.

The commercial and critical success of groups like Digable Planets, the Brand-New Heavies and Us3, whose album, "Hand on the Torch," has sold more than 700,000 copies in the United States alone, has piqued the interest of major record companies. Island records, for example, has issued a follow-up to its popular compilation "The Rebirth of Cool." Geffen, Sony, Mercury and Warner Brothers all have albums by acid jazz artists due early this year, including new disks by the New York soul-jazz band Repercussions and England's Jamiroquai.

Meanwhile, smaller, independent labels like Instinct, Talkin' Loud in London and Ubiquity in San Francisco are continuing to produce a stream of vintage-jazz-funk reissues — acid jazz anthologies and albums by new artists like Greyboy and Jhelisa.

The cross-generational appeal of acid jazz has revitalized the careers of jazz and soul musicians like Bobby Byrd, who was the co-writer and sang on James Brown's "Sex Machine" and who recently released

his first studio album, "On the Move," on Instinct.

Warner Brothers has jumped on the reissue bandwagon with Mwandishi, a double CD of tracks by Herbie Hancock that he recorded with a fusion jazz ensemble for the label between 1970 and 1972.

Acid jazz is also inspiring creative collaborations between jazz veterans and younger stars. "Stolen Moments: Red Hot and Cool" pairs traditional jazz masters like Hancock and Donald Byrd with up-and-coming artists like the rapper and producer Guru and the singer McShell NdegeOcello.

"It's the music of this decade," asserts Byrd, who worked with Guru on the 1993 jazz-hip-hop album "Jazzmatazz."

FOR Byrd the union of hip-hop and jazz was not only natural but inevitable. "The jazz of the 1920s and 1930s was always the music of the kids and the people," says Byrd, who is currently at work on "Jazzmatazz, Vol. 2" and a new incarnation of his pioneering jazz group, the Blackbyrds.

"Jazz was always a dance music until Miles Davis cut the tempo and it became

more of a concert hall experience," he says.

"Now it's returning to its roots." Hancock's new record, "Dis Is Da Drum," will be released by Mercury early this year. He describes the record as a mix of African and American street beats overlaid with jazz melodies played on acoustic and electronic instruments.

Gilles Peterson, of Talkin' Loud and the London disk jockey credited with coining the term "acid jazz," now rejects it as too outdated to be meaningful. What started as a lark when he mixed classic jazz numbers with Brazilian percussion tracks and electronic "acid house" dance beats in the late 1980s has evolved into an array of styles that ranges from the electronically sampled jazz groove of Us3 to the eclectic hip-hop of Urban Species to the soulful pop of the Brand-New Heavies.

To me, the spirit of acid jazz is something that was happening in 1989-90, and then it sort of translated differently in different places and became different things," Peterson explains, who now prefers the term "alternative mix." "So that's why I say that acid jazz, as a term, is dead. But if you look at it on a more overall level, it's definitely something that's happening right now."

## Looking Back at John Osborne and a Lifetime of Anger

When the playwright John Osborne died late last month in England, it seemed that only moments before he had shaken the British theater to its foundations. John Mortimer — novelist, playwright and translator — remembers those days in this article he wrote for The New York Times.

By John Mortimer

ON Christmas Eve died John Osborne, an unexpected Christian. At 65, his voice of perpetual protest, sometimes magnificent, often vitriolic, occasionally intolerable, always dramatic, was silent.

With it vanished the amused, often quite gentle charm, which was only known to his friends. His singular achievement was to have created a total revolution in the British theater.

The 1950s were a pretty dull time in England. The excitement of the war, and the Labor victory that followed it, had drained away. The theater was a place for respectful revivals.

There were almost no new playwrights. And then, in 1956, an unemployed young actor, living on a barge in the Thames, saw an advertisement in The Stage asking for

new plays for the Royal Court (Shaw's old theater), which had been taken over by George Devine. John Osborne sent in "Look Back in Anger," and we are still reaping the benefits of its extraordinary success.

Strangely enough, "Look Back in Anger" was, in shape, a conventional well-made play of the sort that might have been constructed by Noel Coward or Terence Rattigan. What made it different was that Jimmy Porter, the play's antihero, was the first young voice to cry out for a new generation that had forgotten the war, mistrusted the welfare state and mocked its established rulers with boredom, anger and disgust. It was the first play that got a laugh out of the royal family, and the work gave birth to a long line of sullen young men, often from the north of England, racked with mysterious longings and ill-defined resentment.

But better news for us than all that, "Look Back in Anger" burst open the gates to a flood of new British playwrights. Now we could find fresh voices the way the American theater had already done with Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller.

It didn't happen immediately. The first night was not a success, and the critics were unenthusiastic. "You didn't expect them to like it, did you?" the director, Tony

Richardson, asked the discouraged author.

But that Sunday, Kenneth Tynan, the most influential of the younger critics, wrote a rave review in which he protested that he couldn't love anyone who didn't like "Look Back in Anger."

When Osborne announced that he was writing a new play, George Devine hoped that there would be "a part for Laurence." Osborne said, "Laurence who?" But he and Olivier produced a rare piece of stage magic. "The Entertainer" comes from Osborne's best-loved tradition, the British music hall, which reached its height at the end of the last century as a great popular art with brave, sexy and, for that period, outrageous performers.

At one moment of great grief, Archie Rice, played by Olivier, burst out singing in the deep, collapsed tones of Bessie Smith and collapsed slowly at the side of the stage. There has been no more effective moment in the theater since.

In "Luther," Osborne had Albert Finney struggling with his conscience and his constipation and manager as a British critic said, in get a West End audience fascinated by the problem of salvation through faith.

The plays after "Inadmissible Evidence"

and "A Patriot for Me" may have been less satisfactory, but Osborne remained a great dramatic writer.

The targets changed, the enemy was no longer the establishment, the culturally pretensions, or the girls with nice daddies in country houses who set out to snare and smother men. Now the great fusillade of words was aimed at the young, backpackers, gay-rights activists, trendy priests and all those who would turn the world gray in the name of political correctness.

All he said was calculated to grab the attention of the audience and keep it listening, as when he made the terminally politically incorrect boast, "I have been blessed with God's two greatest gifts, to be born English and heterosexual."

Did he mean all he said, or were his speeches theatrical in the sense that they hovered above reality? Does it matter? In the end we all need a sense of outrage to keep us alive.

He wrote a brilliant volume of autobiography, "A Better Class of Person," an unforgettable account of the suffocating values of lower-middle-class English life with a mother whom he turned with great dramatic effect into the villain of the piece. Englishmen aren't meant to criticize their mothers, but the book, and its sequel, "Al-

most a Gentleman," struck a chord with many readers.

After his first success, Osborne wrote "A Letter of Hate" to the Tribune magazine in which he damned England and his countrymen. In fact, he was as English as Dr. Johnson or Chesterton. He had no sympathy with politicians who "proclaim I believe in Britain," meaning that they believe in a Tory Britain, and that if you suggest that there are a whole lot of things about Britain that stink, then you are a cad."

At his most discontented he said he regarded the idea of exile from his native land as chilling a prospect as the bang of a prison door closing on him.

It was said that Osborne's grandfather had once had an affair with the music hall star and somewhat risqué singer Marie Lloyd. His was what John Osborne saw as the golden age, the turn of the century, when audiences knew Kipling and Shakespeare, and the Bible was still in beautiful English.

Osborne's anger was in defense of old values of courage and honor. It was often unreasonable, wonderfully ill considered and always, as he wrote of Tennessee Williams's plays, "full of private fires and personal visions worth a thousand statements of a thousand politicians."

## Doubleheader: An Inspired Pairing of Rogues and Dangerous Allies

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — One play is just a play; two are an event. The recent history of English-speaking drama from "Nicholas Nickleby" across 15 years to "Angels in America," suggests that audiences like going for the double attraction especially if the joins are inventive.

For the Royal Court and now his new Out of Joint touring company, the director Max Stafford-Clark has already given us the double of Timberlake Wertenbaker's "Our Country's Good" and the play it is about, "The Recruiting Officer."

Now, in a similarly inspired pairing at the Court, we get George Etherege's "Man of Mode" and a new play by Stephen Jeffreys about Etherege and more particularly his real-life central character in that play, Charles II's friend and confidant, the Earl of Rochester.

As portrayed originally by Etherege in 1676, Rochester was a likable kind of rogue and rake who had a way with the ladies but remained oddly unpopular with audiences, which explains why the play was largely neglected for about 200 years. As portrayed by Jeffreys now in "The Libertine," he is a far more complex and even sinister character positively eager to inspire audience loathing but always aware

that nobody can ever hate himself as much as he does.

David Westhead, doubling the leads in both plays, offers a stunning and scabrous libertine: He haunts "The Man of Mode,"

### LONDON THEATER

hurking backstage while it is first performed to remind the cast that life just isn't like that, rather as though the real Macbeth were in be found wandering around the theater explaining how little Shakespeare understood what it really felt like to be a murderous King of Scotland in difficult times.

When it comes to the real thing, Etherege's dark Restoration romp, Stafford-Clark's team seems less entirely sure of itself: Having given us Jeffreys's gloss on the piece, they are uncertain of its original style.

Nevertheless, this is a fascinating insight into the process of period playmaking, and the second that Stafford-Clark has given us. The real Rochester, as exhumed by Jeffreys, was the most dangerous of Charles II's allies and friends: A royalist who was at the same time radically anti-monarchist and deeply subversive, an atheist who finished up a born-again Christian and a lyric poet who traded in pornography, he was a vastly more com-

plex character than Etherege was prepared to write, and Jeffreys has hilariously managed to lift him away from his period, so that we end up with a character out of an early John Osborne tirade rampaging through the periwigs of an altogether other age and tradition.

At the Lyric Studio and soon also to be on a national tour, another actor's cooperative, the Empty Space group, has an equally courageous but none too successful staging of Virginia Woolf's "To the Lighthouse."

This, one of Woolf's more obscure and least dramatic works, is the one about the literary folk on seaside holiday and as a play it is just terrible, not least because

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## MARKET DIARY

## Rush to Deutsche Mark Undermines the Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar fell against European currencies on Tuesday as investors flocked to the Deutsche mark and deserted Southern European currencies.

Unstable political outlooks in Spain and Italy drove the peseta

## Foreign Exchange

and lira to record lows against the mark. This weakened the dollar because investors holding less actively traded currencies, like those of Southern Europe, often buy dollars and then sell those dollars for marks.

The dollar closed here at 1.5338 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5370 DM on Monday. It fell to 5.2965 French francs from 5.3145 francs and to 1.2875 Swiss francs from 1.2875 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5615 from \$1.5635.

"The dollar got caught in the crossfire of mark buying for peripheral European currencies," said Tom Hoge, corporate currency trader for Bank of New York. "While that's going on,

it's tough for the dollar to gain any headway against the mark."

But the dollar did manage to gain against the yen, rising to 100.035 yen from 99.90.

Support against the Japanese currency came from Japan's agreement with the United States to let more foreign pension fund managers do business in the country, said Jeffrey Yu, senior currency dealer at Sanwa Bank in New York.

Some support also came from comments from Robert Rubin, the U.S. Treasury secretary-designate. Mr. Rubin said he favored a strong dollar.

The dollar was not fazed by comments from Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who testified before a joint meeting of the House and Senate budget committees. Mr. Greenspan said that if Congress dealt now with Social Security problems that are anticipated in the future, long-term interest rates would fall immediately.

He also said eliminating capital gains tax would cause little revenue loss. (AP) *Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder*

## PESO: Problems Spread South

Continued from Page 11

1990, now yield 13.49 percent. The 1990 restructuring plan was suggested by Nicholas Brady, the former U.S. secretary of the Treasury.

## U.S. Stocks

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo of Argentina met with investors in New York to try and convince them Argentina would not follow

Mexico's course and devalue its currency as well. Brazilian officials similarly downplayed the 10 percent share drop. Foreign investment accounts for about a quarter of trading. Share prices rose 60 percent last year in Brazil, in part because of a surge in foreign investment.

**Motorola Spurs Big Board**  
Share prices in New York ended only modestly higher on Tuesday but computer shares, buoyed by record earnings for Motorola, posted major gains, the Associated Press reported from New York.

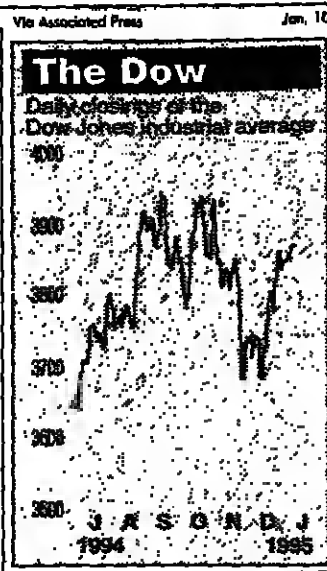
The Dow Jones industrial index, which has risen as much as 30.96 points in the session, closed 5.39 points higher, at 3,861.35. Advancers outnumbered decliners by a ratio of 12 to 10 and volume surged to 351.27 million shares on the Big Board, up from 278.72 million shares on Monday.

Motorola, which rose as much as 4 1/2 to an all-time high of 63, closed up 2 1/2 at 61 1/2. The share lifted a number of other computer shares as Intel climbed 3 1/2 to 66 1/2, IBM rose 1 1/2 to 76 1/2 and LSI Logic climbed 1 1/2 to 41 1/2.

Teléfonos de México tumbled along with other Mexican shares: its American depositary receipts tumbled 2 1/2 to 33 1/2.

## For investment information read

THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT



Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

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## Dow Jones Averages

| Index     | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
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| Transp    | 136.28  | 137.10  | 136.00  | 136.50  | +0.22 |
| Utilities | 134.16  | 134.74  | 133.80  | 134.20  | +0.04 |
| Comp      | 1298.02 | 1304.77 | 1295.00 | 1295.30 | +0.15 |

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

| Index     | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Indus     | 582.40 | 587.00 | 582.00 | 583.00 | +0.60 |
| Transp    | 25.10  | 25.40  | 25.00  | 25.20  | +0.10 |
| Utilities | 19.10  | 19.30  | 19.00  | 19.10  | +0.00 |
| Comp      | 402.20 | 407.00 | 402.00 | 403.00 | +0.80 |

## NYSE Indexes

| Index     | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Comp      | 253.13 | 257.50 | 253.00 | 254.00 | +0.87 |
| Transp    | 21.14  | 21.50  | 21.00  | 21.20  | +0.06 |
| Utilities | 19.10  | 19.30  | 19.00  | 19.10  | +0.00 |
| Finance   | 204.14 | 206.00 | 204.00 | 204.50 | +0.36 |

## NASDAQ Indexes

| Index   | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Comp    | 728.90 | 734.10 | 728.00 | 730.00 | +1.10 |
| Indus   | 724.40 | 728.00 | 724.00 | 725.00 | +0.60 |
| Transp  | 27.00  | 27.50  | 27.00  | 27.10  | +0.10 |
| Finance | 404.80 | 408.00 | 404.00 | 405.00 | +1.20 |

## AMEX Stock Index

| Index   | Open  | High  | Low   | Last  | Chg.  |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Comp    | 43.10 | 43.40 | 43.00 | 43.20 | +0.10 |
| Indus   | 43.10 | 43.40 | 43.00 | 43.20 | +0.10 |
| Transp  | 43.10 | 43.40 | 43.00 | 43.20 | +0.10 |
| Finance | 43.10 | 43.40 | 43.00 | 43.20 | +0.10 |

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

| Index          | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 20 Bonds       | 104.04 | 104.10 | 104.00 | 104.00 | +0.00 |
| 10 Utilities   | 89.20  | 89.30  | 89.10  | 89.20  | +0.00 |
| 10 Industrials | 89.20  | 89.30  | 89.10  | 89.20  | +0.00 |

## NYSE Diary

| Index     | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Comp      | 253.13 | 257.50 | 253.00 | 254.00 | +0.87 |
| Transp    | 21.14  | 21.50  | 21.00  | 21.20  | +0.06 |
| Utilities | 19.10  | 19.30  | 19.00  | 19.10  | +0.00 |
| Finance   | 204.14 | 206.00 | 204.00 | 204.50 | +0.36 |

## NASDAQ Diary

| Index   | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Comp    | 728.90 | 734.10 | 728.00 | 730.00 | +1.10 |
| Indus   | 724.40 | 728.00 | 724.00 | 725.00 | +0.60 |
| Transp  | 27.00  | 27.50  | 27.00  | 27.10  | +0.10 |
| Finance | 404.80 | 408.00 | 404.00 | 405.00 | +1.20 |

## Spot Commodities

| Commodity     | Today  | Prev.  |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| Aluminum, lb  | 0.16   | 0.16   |
| Copper, lb    | 0.21   | 0.21   |
| Gold, \$/oz   | 321.00 | 321.00 |
| Iron, lb      | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| Lead, lb      | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| Nickel, lb    | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| Silver, \$/oz | 10.00  | 10.00  |
| Steel, \$/cwt | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| Timber, \$/b  | 0.00   | 0.00   |
| Zinc, lb      | 0.00   | 0.00   |

## Market Sales

| Index  | Today | Prev. |
|--------|-------|-------|
| NYSE   | 21.14 | 21.14 |
| NASDAQ | 21.14 | 21.14 |
| AMEX   | 21.14 | 21.14 |

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

| Index     | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Indus     | 2944.11 | 2970.70 | 2961.35 | 2964.74 | +5.29 |
| Transp    | 136.28  | 137.10  | 136.00  | 136.50  | +0.22 |
| Utilities | 134.16  | 134.74  | 133.80  | 134.20  | +0.04 |
| Comp      | 1298.02 | 1304.77 | 1295.00 | 1295.30 | +0.15 |

## Metals

| Index     | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg.  |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Indus     | 2944.11 | 2970.70 | 2961.35 | 2964.74 | +5.29 |
| Transp    | 136.28  | 137.10  | 136.00  | 136.50  | +0.22 |
| Utilities | 134.16  | 134.74  | 133.80  | 134.20  | +0.04 |
| Comp      | 1298.02 | 1304.77 | 1295.00 | 1295.30 | +0.15 |

## Financial

| Index     | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Comp      | 253.13 | 257.50 | 253.00 | 254.00 | +0.87 |
| Transp    | 21.14  | 21.50  | 21.00  | 21.20  | +0.06 |
| Utilities | 19.10  | 19.30  | 19.00  | 19.10  | +0.00 |
| Finance   | 204.14 | 206.00 | 204.00 | 204.50 | +0.36 |

## Stock Indexes

| Index     | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Comp      | 253.13 | 257.50 | 253.00 | 254.00 | +0.87 |
| Transp    | 21.14  | 21.50  | 21.00  | 21.20  | +0.06 |
| Utilities | 19.10  | 19.30  | 19.00  | 19.10  | +0.00 |
| Finance   | 204.14 | 206.00 | 204.00 | 204.50 | +0.36 |

## Dividends

| Index     | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Comp      | 253.13 | 257.50 | 253.00 | 254.00 | +0.87 |
| Transp    | 21.14  | 21.50  | 21.00  | 21.20  | +0.06 |
| Utilities | 19.10  | 19.30  | 19.00  | 19.10  | +0.00 |
| Finance   | 204.14 | 206.00 | 204.00 | 204.50 | +0.36 |

## Industrials

| Index     | Open   | High   | Low    | Last   | Chg.  |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Comp      | 253.13 | 257.50 | 253.00 | 254.00 | +0.87 |
| Transp    | 21.14  | 21.50  | 21.00  | 21.20  | +0.06 |
| Utilities | 19.10  | 19.30  | 19.00  | 19.10  | +0.00 |
| Finance   | 204.14 | 206.00 | 204.00 | 204.50 | +0.36 |

## Grains











# China Threatens U.S. Carmakers In Trade Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China gave its clearest warning yet to the Big Three U.S. carmakers Tuesday that any move by Washington to impose sanctions over copyright violations would result in plans to allow them access to this vast potential market.

The official China Daily said General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. would "see major setbacks if the trade conflict eventually occurs," and noted that all three were negotiating big deals in China.

## Optus and Packer Relaunch Plan To Wire Australia

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — Optus Communications Pty., Continental CableVision Inc. of the United States and Kerry Packer, the Australian financier, said Tuesday they revived their plan to develop a cable system worth \$3 billion Australian dollars (\$2.29 billion) to provide pay television and local-phone services.

The announcement comes less than two months after Mr. Packer's Publishing & Broadcasting Ltd. abandoned a similar plan involving Optus, Continental and Seven Network of Australia.

Mr. Packer holds 5 percent of the revamped venture, although he has options to raise that stake to as much as 20 percent. Mr. Packer held 20 percent of the earlier venture.

"Packer appears to be hedging his bets somewhat," said Bob Peters, media analyst at ANZ Capel Court. The regrouping follows clarification last month of government policy that lets cable operators negotiate access to their network on commercial terms rather than having the government set the criteria.

Ford, for example, said Tuesday it was negotiating to build 100,000 cars a year in China by the end of the century.

China has said it would retaliate if the United States carried out its threat to impose trade sanctions on goods worth \$1 billion if the two sides do not reach agreement on protection of intellectual-property rights by Feb. 4.

U.S. sanctions "would suspend any ongoing negotiations with American companies on the establishment of large automobile joint-venture projects in China," the official daily said.

While warning that the retaliation would affect all U.S. exporters and investors, Chinese authorities have said the auto sector would bear the brunt of the impact of a trade war.

The China Daily said Ford's plan, which calls for launching production of the Taurus model with a Chinese partner by 1998, was under threat.

"We are concerned that there is a potential conflict," said James Paulsen, president of Ford China Operations. "I suppose if the suspension was very, very protracted then we would have to find another way to participate in the Asian market."

The China Daily said halting deals with U.S. automakers would provide a window of opportunity for European and Japanese companies to tap China's rapidly growing market. It noted that while China's population is 1.2 billion, there were only 1.2 million sedans on the road. (AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

**U.S. Car Sales Up in Japan**  
U.S. automakers saw their sales in Japan jump in 1994, Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo.

Sales of imported vehicles from the United States, including cars produced at Japanese plants in the United States, jumped 68.2 percent in 1994, to 91,643 units, the Japan Automobile Importers Association said.

# Tokyo Unwinds Fiber Plan Information Highway Ends at the Curb

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's government and industry, having second thoughts about one of this country's most ambitious technology projects, have quietly scaled back a plan to extend optical fiber to every home.

The change reflects doubts that every consumer will need or want the cornucopia of multimedia information and services that could be delivered by high-capacity fibers.

It also reflects criticism that Japan's plans for the information age rely too heavily on optical-fiber lines, to the exclusion of mobile telephones, satellites, cable television and other forms of communication.

Japan's main phone company, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., has long had a vision to connect every home and business in the country with high-capacity optical fibers by the year 2015, at a cost of \$400 billion. That plan, which sparked fears that the United States would fall behind Japan, was one of the spurs to efforts to develop an American "national information infrastructure."

But Japanese officials now say that while a nationwide optical-fiber network is still planned and the completion date has been moved up to the year 2010, the fibers will not extend to every home.

Rather, the network will go to local areas or to the curb, according to a plan released last month by NTT. If a home then were to want an optical-fiber connection, service could be provided within a month.

Extending fiber to the home is not a "concrete target," Kanichiro Aritomi, an official at the communications policy bureau of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, said Monday at a press conference reviewing the ministry's policies for the coming year.

"We decided not to build a complete network if there is no demand for it," a company spokesman said.

Japan's government also seems to be having doubts about putting all its technological eggs in the optical-fiber basket, according to some press reports and analysts here.

One sign of that, according to these reports, is that the telecommunications ministry's plans for this year put more emphasis than in the past on expanding mobile communications and digital satellite broadcasting.

"They are trying to admit that they made a mistake," said one government official.

Japan has a history of embarking on ambitious long-term technology projects that end up obsolete by the time they are finished. It began developing high-definition television more than 20 years ago, choosing the analog technology that was available then. But now that the HDTV system has reached the market, it is in danger of becoming obsolete because of

digital systems developed in the last few years. Critics have been urging the telecommunications ministry not to focus exclusively on the optical fiber network because technology is shifting so rapidly.

Last May, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, a rival of the telecommunications ministry, issued its own plan for spurring the development of information industries in Japan. It called for "diverse" methods of communication and competition among different kinds of service.

The thin glass fibers, which transmit pulses of light, can deliver reams of digital information, including multiple video channels. But

**The telecommunications ministry's plans for this year put more emphasis than in the past on expanding mobile communications and digital satellite broadcasting.**

other methods such as coaxial cables or compressed information squeezed over copper lines might be sufficient for households. Computer networks that do not require optical fibers to each home or office are flourishing already in the United States.

The telecommunications ministry's plans for the nationwide fiber network suffered a bit of a blow recently when the Finance Ministry refused to include interest-free loans for the construction of the network in the budget for next fiscal year. The Finance Ministry approved funding for about \$300 million in low-interest loans instead.

Mr. Aritomi said the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is "almost satisfied" with that and that plans would not be slowed.

NTT, once a government monopoly, has seen its profit results tumble as competitors have moved into the long-distance business. "They are now reluctant to put too much fiber to the home as a universal service because they are afraid of losing money," said Izumi Aizu, project director at the Center for Global Communications at the International University of Japan.

He said the fact that fiber will not be extended to the home will not have much immediate effect on efforts to build the network because that stage would not have been reached for another 15 years or so anyway.

# China Sets 9% Target For Growth In 1995

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China has set ambitious economic targets for 1995, saying it will cut inflation to 15 percent and cool growth to 9 percent, the Xinhua news agency said on Tuesday.

Analysts said the numbers were optimistic.

The 1995 forecasts were made by economists from the State Statistics Bureau and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The economists also said interest rates would come into play in a more flexible role in the economy this year.

The targets follow a year in which inflation soared to more than 24 percent and economic growth defied a credit crunch and government belt-tightening to hit 11.8 percent.

Two foreign analysts said the Chinese government's targets tended to be based more on wishful thinking than on scientific analysis.

Last year, inflation was more than double the forecast 10 percent while economic growth exceeded the 9 percent target. Growth in fixed-asset investment and money supply also exceeded predictions.

"This year's forecasts are not necessarily as unattainable as the ones set last year, but getting inflation down to 15 percent is still pretty ambitious," said a western diplomat.

Many within the government continued to support even higher growth, he added, because of fears that a sharp slowdown would cause social unrest.

Fresh numbers released by the State Statistics Bureau indicated that the Chinese economy may indeed be slowing.

Industrial production rose 15.5 percent in December from a year ago, compared to a 23.6 percent rise in November.

"The trend of industrial growth is definitely slowing down," said Huan Guocang, an economist for J.P. Morgan Hong Kong Ltd. (AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

| Investor's Asia         |       |               |             |          |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Exchange                | Index | Tuesday Close | Prev. Close | % Change |
| Hong Kong Hang Seng     | 11000 | 7,541.72      | 7,528.88    | +0.17    |
| Singapore Straits Times | 2400  | 2,137.20      | 2,181.66    | -2.04    |
| Sydney All Ordinaries   | 3000  | 1,855.70      | 1,858.90    | -0.17    |
| Tokyo Nikkei 225        | 20000 | 19,501.45     | 19,444.92   | +0.29    |
| Kuala Lumpur Composite  | 2000  | 923.88        | 937.05      | -1.46    |
| Bangkok SET             | 2000  | 1,325.99      | 1,347.99    | -1.63    |
| Seoul Composite Stock   | 2000  | 985.45        | 998.32      | -0.49    |
| Taipei Weighted Price   | 2000  | 6,756.88      | 6,899.06    | -1.63    |
| Manila PSE              | 2000  | 2,857.01      | 2,704.98    | -1.77    |
| Jakarta Stock Index     | 2000  | 468.70        | 477.04      | -1.75    |
| New Zealand NZSE-40     | 2000  | 1,924.16      | 1,911.35    | +0.67    |
| Bombay National Index   | 2000  | 1,742.10      | 1,776.29    | -1.92    |

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. is prepared to reject a request from the management of MCA Inc., its U.S. film studio, for more autonomy, Kyodo news agency quoted Yoichi Morishita, Matsushita's president, as saying. Executives from the two companies are to meet Wednesday in Osaka.
- Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Sony Corp. said they were among the companies that would be fined by Japan's Fair Trade Commission for rigging bids on local government orders for screens used in stadiums.
- Bandai Co., the Japanese toy maker, has raised its earnings forecast to 20 billion yen (\$197 million) from 13 billion yen for the financial year to March because of a surge in U.S. sales of Mighty Morphin Power Rangers toys.
- Sistem Televisyen Malaysia Bhd., Malaysia's only private TV channel, said pretax profit rose 2 percent to 33.7 million ringgit (\$13 million), the company said investments for additional programming to fill increased broadcast hours had reduced profit.
- Samsung Co., South Korea's largest conglomerate, has sent its chairman, Kang Jin Gu and nine other top executives to North Korea to study possible business ventures.
- Vietnam posted a trade deficit of \$900 million in 1994, up from \$200 million in 1993. Imports rose to a record \$4.5 billion from \$3.2 billion, while exports grew to \$3.6 billion from \$3.3 billion.
- Vietnam has upheld strict advertising rules that bar foreign ad companies from doing business in the country.
- National Semiconductor Corp., the U.S. electronics giant, will spend \$130 million upgrading its regional manufacturing facility in Singapore because of increased Asian sales.
- Mitsui & Co. and Toyo Engineering Corp. of Japan, along with Fluor Corp. and Mission Energy Co. of the United States, have won a \$1.8 billion order to build two thermal power stations in Indonesia. (AFP, AP, Bloomberg)

# NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

19 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg

19 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg

19 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg

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19 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg

19 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Chg



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

|     |      |     |
|-----|------|-----|
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| 15  | 1496 | +16 |
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| 95  | 1496 | +16 |
| 96  | 1496 | +16 |
| 97  | 1496 | +16 |
| 98  | 1496 | +16 |
| 99  | 1496 | +16 |
| 100 | 1496 | +16 |

55% +12  
28% +14  
30% -5  
33% -10  
51% -15%

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